

THE *Country* GUIDE

In this issue . . . V. 78 # 10

- APPLIED SCIENCE BUILDING ROOM Co-ops and Integration
- Gaining Consumer Good Will
- Lovelier Living Rooms

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THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

● HOW DO THEY FARM IN RUSSIA?

A pictorial feature on Soviet agriculture, as seen by visiting Canadians, is on pages 18 and 19. The picture (right) shows Ross Henry of Calgary with one of the Russian guides.



- AS A CONTRAST to collectives and state farms, read how Saskatchewan farmers are helping themselves through artificial breeding co-operatives—page 17.

WITH ALL THE TALK about young people leaving the farm it's encouraging to learn that many of them do decide to stay. For example, see the story on page 59.

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COVER: Who enjoys hunting more—the man or the dog? One safe bet is that a lot of their pleasure comes from being together.—Luoma photo.

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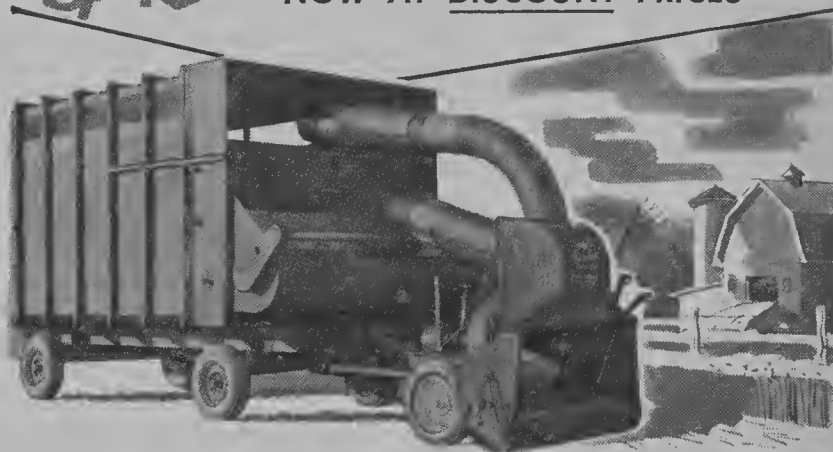
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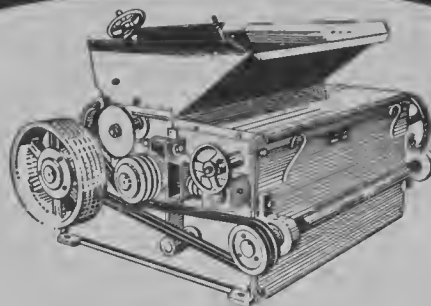


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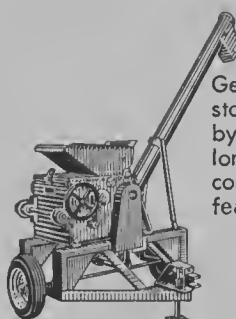


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Editorials

A Practice We Can Do Without

ON the evening of September 24 a Winnipeg newspaper carried a three full-page advertisement announcing, on behalf of one of Canada's largest food chain stores, the introduction of trading stamps as a part of their merchandising technique. Similar ads appeared in both Ontario and Saskatchewan papers. The word "FREE!" (with exclamation mark) was spread over the top of one page in 5½-inch lettering, followed by the words "beautiful gifts." The advertisement goes on to tell the potential customers that for every 10 cents spent on the stores' merchandise, one stamp will be given to them free. As an immediate come-on, the advertisement contains a certificate entitling the holder to 100 free stamps without purchases. When enough stamps are saved, they can be exchanged for the so-called "free" gifts. The advertisement concludes by stating: "Save two ways with free gifts and low, low prices."

It is more than a little difficult to contain one's self after reading such an advertisement. The use of such trading stamps not only appears to flout the intent and spirit of both Federal and provincial laws, which have been passed to make the practice illegal, but is, we believe, in direct conflict with a wide cross section of Canadian public opinion. Moreover, the chain store involved has deliberately set out to circumvent the law by manipulating the plan in such a way that its lawyers believe it cannot be successfully prosecuted. Finally, the advertisement itself is repugnant, because it tends to create a false impression in the public mind of getting something for nothing.

The store will argue that because of the increased volume of business which the stamp-gift gimmick attracts, it will be able to actually lower its prices. This, of course, could be true in the short run, when only one or two companies offer stamps, because consumers presumably flock to the stamp stores and forsake the stores who do business without them. However, the non-stamp stores are soon forced to

resort to the use of stamps, and their customers return. Under these circumstances, there can be really no overall increase in sales, and therefore the practice becomes, in the long run, an added cost of doing business which is passed on to the consumer, or borne by the producer.

This merchandising technique is, of course, not new. It has been developing in Ontario and Quebec since 1955, and was the subject of a feature article in this publication in April 1957. The Canadian Association of Consumers, the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, farm unions, chambers of commerce, better business bureaus and labor unions have all gone on record as being opposed to the use of trading stamps, and have registered strong protests against the practice. However, these protests have not had the desired effects, because the laws of the land dealing with trading stamps have not been sufficiently tested in the courts to prove their effectiveness.

It would now seem, however, that this controversial question may be heading for a showdown. An announcement has been made that the Manitoba Government has decided to lay charges against the chain food store for the merchandising stamp plan it has just introduced into the province, and which was described earlier in this editorial. The company will be charged with violations of the provisions of both the Federal Criminal Code and Manitoba Food Products Minimum Loss Act.

Such action, on the part of a provincial government is most welcome. The court case should clearly establish the value of the legislation in preventing the use of stamp plans. If the legislation is found wanting, then it should lead to amendments to make it effective. There can be little doubt as to where the majority of Canadians will stand on this question when they know the facts. It is amazing that the use of trading stamps has been allowed to continue this long. V

To the Offensive!

DR. A. W. McHENRY, a noted Canadian nutritionist with the School of Hygiene at the University of Toronto, has challenged the dairy industry to move from a defensive to an offensive position, aimed at increasing the consumption of Canadian dairy foods by Canadians. He delivered this challenge to the recent annual meeting of the National Dairy Council of Canada.

Why the defensive position? As most of the public are aware there has been a serious effort made by a number of research investigators to directly relate the consumption of fats, and more recently animal fats in particular, to the incidence of the type of heart disease known as coronary thrombosis. Certain reputable scientists had what they believed to be sufficient evidence to show that high fat diets were a contributing factor in making heart disease the number one cause of death in North America. This evidence, questionable though it was from the very beginning, was given a great deal of publicity and was accompanied by recommendations to people to use less fat in their diets. Since butterfat is one of the main sources of animal fat in the diet, the dairy industry became greatly concerned. Its case to the public has been confused by the conflicting reports arising out of the research investigations.

Dr. McHenry made it quite clear in his address that there is absolutely no need for this confusion—the recommendations to adapt low-fat diets are nonsense! After reviewing the research reports and weighing the evidence presented, he made these important assertions in support of this contention: There is no clear proof at present that any change in the kinds of food used by Canadians will lessen deaths from heart disease. There is no sound reason at present for urging people to reduce the quantity of fat eaten nor to alter the kind of fat which they consume. There is no reason for assuming that a decreased intake of milk fat or of butter will prevent heart disease. The two items of advice which can be given to Canadians at present for the prevention of heart disease are: (1) eat moderately to avoid overweight; (2) accustom yourself to exercise of a kind suited to your needs as an individual.

But Dr. McHenry was not merely satisfied to set the record straight on the question of food research in relation to heart disease. Because he does not believe the consumption of dairy foods to be adequate from a health standpoint, he strongly suggested that all who wish to encourage the more general and more generous use of dairy foods in Canada should co-operate in a unified frontal attack to this end. More specifically he thought that pressure should be brought to bear on the Canada Department of Agriculture, on each provincial department of agriculture and on the Canadian Broadcasting

Corporation to join forces to actively help nutritionists to increase the use of dairy foods.

Milk is the most natural food for human consumption. Canadian dairy foods are safe and healthful. An industry of great importance has developed to produce and supply those foods to modern society. To allow this industry to be seriously harmed by inadequately documented scientific evidence is unthinkable. Clearly the dairy industry must take positive action in its own and the public's interest. V

Russian Advances

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV'S recent visit to the United States created quite a stir around the world. In his farewell address to the American people, he stated Soviet Russia would be at least able to catch up, if not surpass, United States industrial output by 1970, and that long before this Russia's farm productivity would be equal to that of the U.S.

There can be little doubt that Russia has been making tremendous strides forward in science, industrial output and in agriculture. This progress, accompanied with a good deal of emphasis on education, has unquestionably improved the general standard of living in the country. Russian pride in these accomplishments is understandable, but there were a couple of points which came to mind when listening to Mr. Khrushchev that seem to be worth making.

In the first instance, we should not overlook the fact that the American society is an affluent one. The U.S. produces a great abundance of goods and services which the American people have enough money, for the most part, to purchase in liberal quantities. They also have large quantities to export and, in the case of food, to give away. In comparison, Russia is still striving to overcome shortages of consumer goods, housing and, in general, many of the material amenities of life. One measure of this was brought out in a recent issue of the *U.S. News and World Report*. Based on U.S. Department of Labor data, U.S. workers are far ahead of their counterparts in Russia in both pay and output. Annual pay of factory workers in the U.S. is nearly five times that of the Russian factory workers on the average, while output of the U.S. worker is 2½ to 3 times greater. All of this adds up to the fact that there is less need for expansion in the U.S. than in the U.S.S.R.

The second point we wish to make is that Russian agriculture still has a long way to go before it can be considered to be as efficient as agriculture on the North American continent. Why? Because, with only 32 million more people in Russia, there are still five times as many farm people in that country as there are in the U.S. It is further estimated that on the average a U.S. farmer produces enough for himself and 20 others — plus more to spare, while in Russia the farm worker on the average produces enough for himself and 4 others — with, up until now at least, little to spare.

Notwithstanding these facts, it is not inconceivable that the current 7-year plan which was put into effect this year in Russia can go a long way toward bridging the gap. In fact, one of our leading agricultural trade officials reported recently that cereal crops produced in the U.S.S.R. may soon be an important competitive factor in the world wheat market.

This past summer a group of farm people from Western Canada visited a number of Soviet farms. A pictorial feature of some of the things they saw, and a brief glimpse at a few of the impressions they carried away, commences on page 18 of this issue. We believe you will find this article of interest.

Undoubtedly, visits by the people of one country to another are beneficial, in that they lead to better understanding. We can hope and pray that similar visits by the heads of state can achieve as much, and perhaps more, to provide a lasting peace for mankind.

What's Happening

DAIRYMAN OPPOSES MILK AS LOSS LEADER

Pointing to the fact that fluid milk is being sold as a loss leader (below cost) in a number of important markets in Canada, E. A. Lewis, president of the National Dairy Council, told the annual meeting of his organization that this situation would lead to a breakdown in the minimum price to producers unless steps were taken to prevent this from happening.

"It is my view," he said, "that so long as minimum prices to be paid to fluid milk producers are fixed, it is inescapable that governments will find it necessary to take action to prevent milk being sold below cost at retail."

"Under the circumstances, minimum prices to consumers should be prescribed at levels which take into consideration such factors as the cost of the milk paid by distributors to the producer, plus the costs of efficient processing, pasteurizing, handling, bottling, packaging and distribution to stores or to homes."

In referring to the issue of coloring margarine, Mr. Lewis stated that this controversial question "should be resolved in the best interests of all concerned by establishing a natural color range for butter and permitting the competitive product to be colored any other shade of yellow or any other color which margarine manufacturers or consumers might wish." Mr. Lewis pointed out that this proposal was adopted by the Dairy Advisory Committee, comprising representatives of the Dairy Farmers of Canada and the National Dairy Council, and is entirely in keeping with recommendations of a past president of the Canadian Association of Consumers.

Mr. Lewis placed these additional proposals before the meeting:

1. That Canadian consumers (tax-payers who actually have to pay the costs of butter stocks accumulated by the Government) be given priority in disposal of Government held butter. It is urgent that domestic butter consumption be stimulated without delay and this will not be achieved by exporting butter at prices below those which Canadian consumers pay.

2. That ways and means of encouraging exports of whole milk powder, skim milk powder, evapor-

ated milk and cheese to traditional markets, or with the object of developing new markets without disrupting international trade relations, be given continuous and energetic study by government and industry.

3. That price relationships between dairy products themselves, as well as between dairy products and substitutes, be adjusted by the responsible Federal and provincial governments with the object of expanding the overall market for dairy foods in this country. V

FARM CASH AT ALL-TIME HIGH

During the first six months of 1959, Canadian farmers received from the sale of farm products and participation payments on previous years' grain crops an estimated \$1,319 million. This amount is 3 per cent higher than the estimate of \$1,280 million for the corresponding period of 1958, and is the highest first six-months estimate recorded to date.

Contributing most to the gain in cash income this year were higher returns from the sale of flaxseed, tobacco, barley, hogs, poultry meat and dairy products, and larger Canadian Wheat Board payments. In addition, repayments of cash advances on farm-stored grain during the first half of 1959 were somewhat below the level of repayments for the same period a year earlier. The more important offsets to these gains were lower returns from such commodities as wheat, potatoes and cattle.

Increases in farm cash income were estimated for each of the provinces except P.E.I., N.B. and Saskatchewan. The gains ranged from less than 1 per cent for Quebec to almost 9 per cent for Alberta. Reductions in income varied from less than 1 per cent in Saskatchewan to 11 in N.B.

In addition to returns from the sale of farm products, farmers in the Prairie Provinces received during the first six months of 1959, about \$21 million in the form of western grain producers' acreage payments and disbursements under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. This compares with the first half of 1958 when more than \$17 million were paid to farmers entirely under P.F.A.A. V



A view of the rubble that was the United Grain Growers' offshore annex at Port Arthur. Among this wreckage, there were 2¼ million bushels of grain.

ELEVATOR LOSS AT THE LAKEHEAD

It may seem strange to speak of good luck when a huge grain annex collapses, but it was fortunate timing and a captain's unknowing wisdom that prevented this cruel blow from becoming a disaster.

On September 22, at 8:15 p.m., the directors of United Grain Growers Ltd. left Winnipeg by train for a routine visit to their large No. 1 terminal at Port Arthur. Within a few minutes of that time, the offshore annex of the terminal collapsed into the harbor slip alongside the loading dock. It was a complete wreck. Meanwhile a British freighter lay at anchor in the harbor, waiting to load at the elevator next morning. For some reason her captain had decided to stay there for the night, instead of at the dock in the customary way.

Built in 1927, the U.G.G. No. 1 elevator had a capacity of 6½ million bushels, and was the second largest at the Lakehead after the Pool terminal No. 7. It was a modern and efficient plant, fully equipped with automatic dumpers, cleaners and dryers. Flood lighting illuminating it at night had made it an interesting attraction for tourists.

The offshore annex had a capacity of 2½ million bushels, and contained about 2¼ million bushels, mostly wheat, at the time of the collapse. The loss of the annex is estimated at about \$2 million, and somewhat more for the grain.

As thousands of tons of concrete crashed into the harbor slip, it threw up a tidal wave estimated at 12 to 15 feet high. The wave swept shoreward, damaging or destroying small buildings on the property of the Abitibi Paper Company, and property and equipment at the dry dock of a shipbuilding company.

It is understood that the terminal property was covered by insurance to a degree probably exceeding that of the majority of companies at the Lakehead.

The cause of the collapse is unknown. Whatever it was, it struck with hardly any warning. Workers in the annex had noticed some movement of the floor a few hours before, but not enough to cause serious concern. The staff left at the usual closing hour, and only a watchman and one other employee remained on the premises. There is great satisfaction in knowing that because of the for-

tunate timing there was no loss of life and no serious injury.

It is believed that a considerable quantity of grain, lying in sections of the cement tanks and among the debris, can be salvaged. The work began a few days after the collapse, after which engineers will attempt to trace the cause of the trouble.

It is understood that the directors of United Grain Growers Ltd. had been planning to build an addition to the offshore end of this annex. But now they have instructed engineers to draw plans at once for rebuilding the annex with increased capacity, to make the terminal larger and better. V

MORE ABOUT EGG DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS

Registration is necessary in order to participate from the start in the Government's program of supporting egg prices by deficiency payments, L. W. Pearsall, Agricultural Stabilization Board chairman, reminds producers.

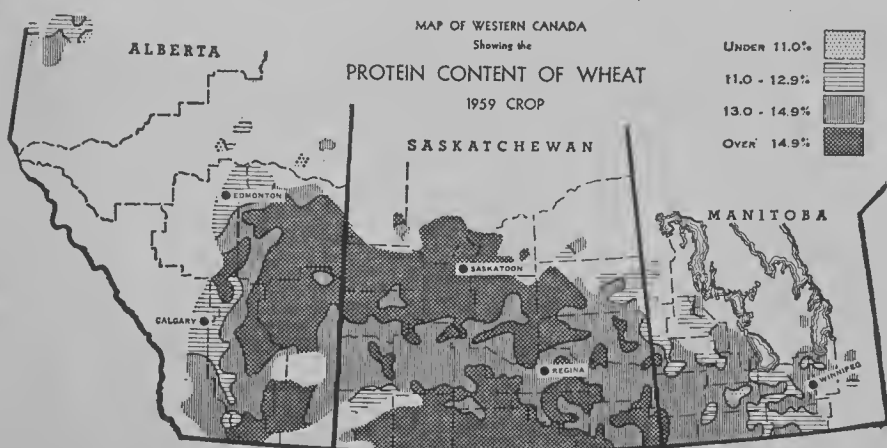
The deficiency payment policy, replacing the present method of providing support through egg purchases, takes effect October 1. Payment, if necessary, to any one producer during a 12-month period will be limited to 4,000 dozen Grade A Large eggs, including Grade A Extra Large.

Cards used for applying for registration may be obtained from any egg grading station. Only one application is to be made for each farm or business unit involving multiple flocks. In the case of multiple ownership, only one application should be made. The average number of laying hens on hand must be given. The application, to be valid, must be signed by the applicant. Once a producer has been issued a registration number, he merely has to identify his egg shipments with it, and can market at one or more egg grading stations.

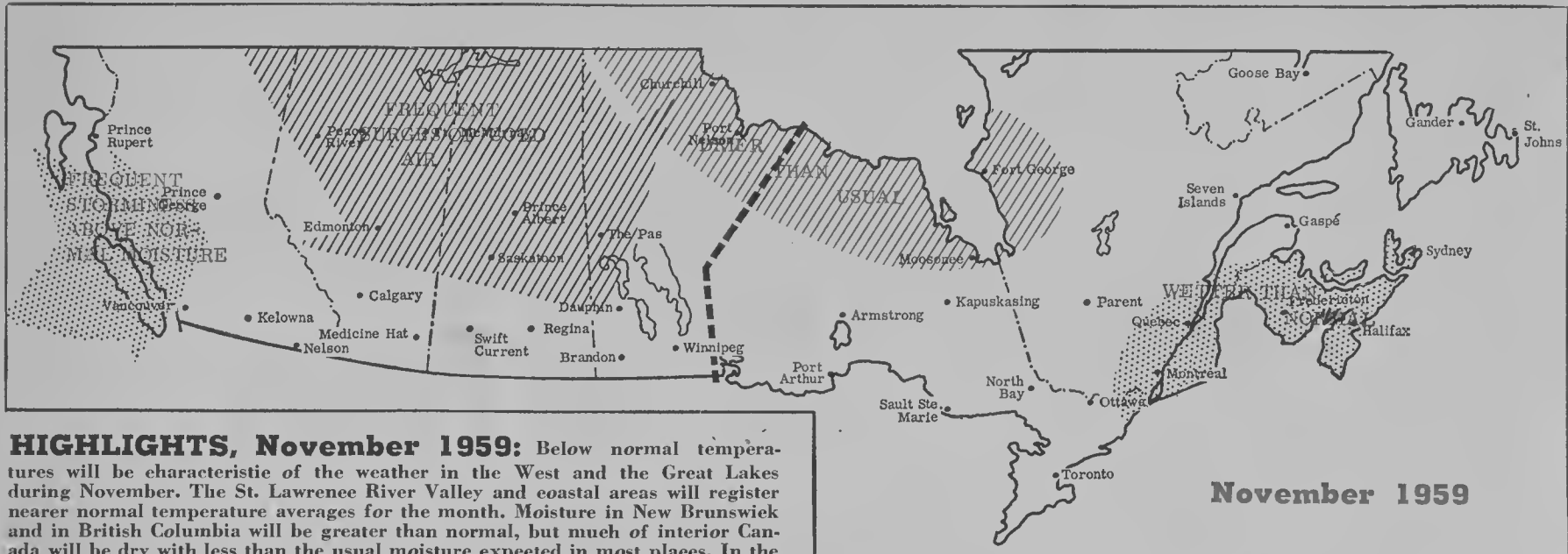
Provision has also been made in the program for the producer who grades eggs from his own flock and markets them direct to retail stores. To participate in the deficiency payment scheme a producer-grader must:

- Register as a producer-grader with the Poultry Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, either at Ottawa or through the federal district supervisor in the province.

- Provide the district supervisor each week with a record of all eggs, graded or ungraded, marketed from (Please turn to page 76)



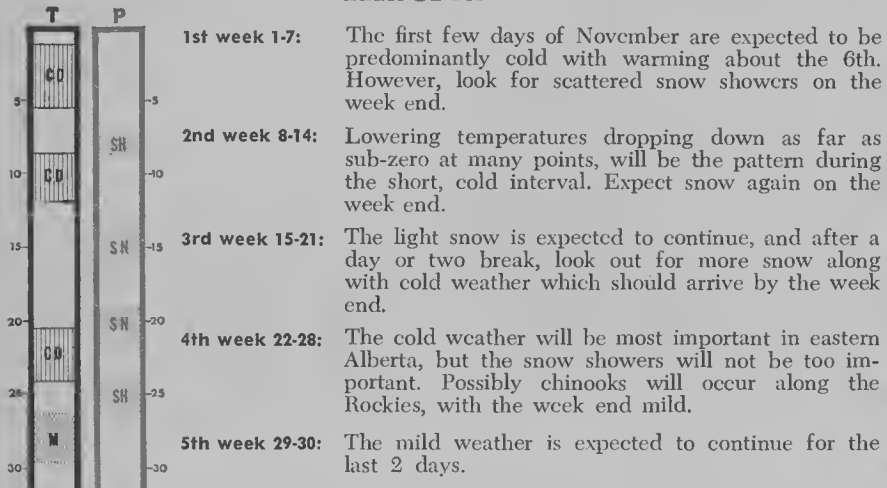
The Board of Grain Commissioners' preliminary map discloses a 14.7 per cent protein average for 1959 to date. Provincial averages: Manitoba 13.4, Saskatchewan 15.1, and Alberta 14.3. The long-term average for Canada was 13.5.



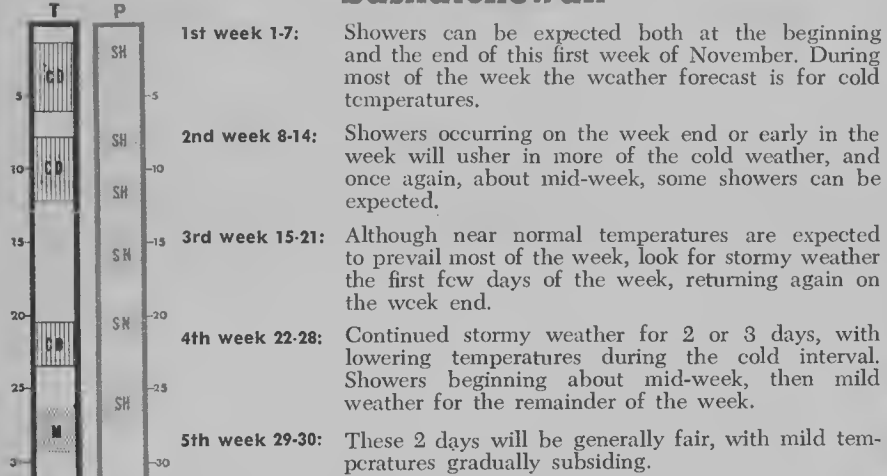
HIGHLIGHTS, November 1959: Below normal temperatures will be characteristic of the weather in the West and the Great Lakes during November. The St. Lawrence River Valley and coastal areas will register nearer normal temperature averages for the month. Moisture in New Brunswick and in British Columbia will be greater than normal, but much of interior Canada will be dry with less than the usual moisture expected in most places. In the Prairie Provinces, the last few days will provide above normal temperatures, but in Ontario and parts of Quebec predominantly cold weather after few mild days.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

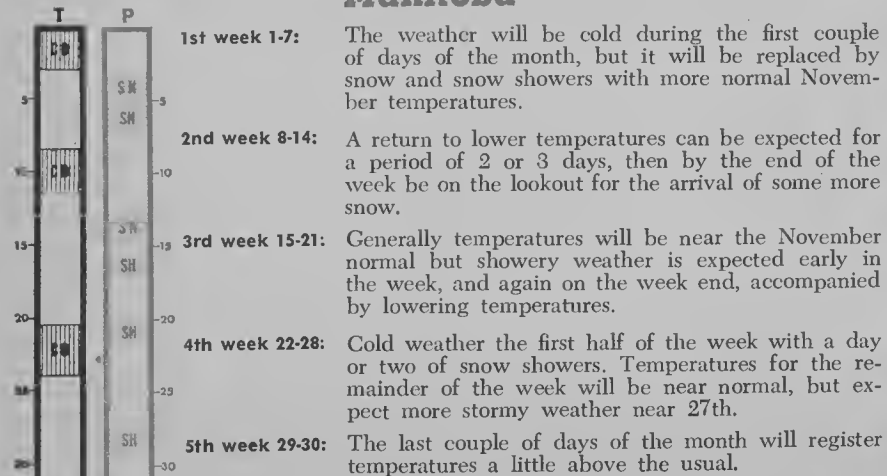
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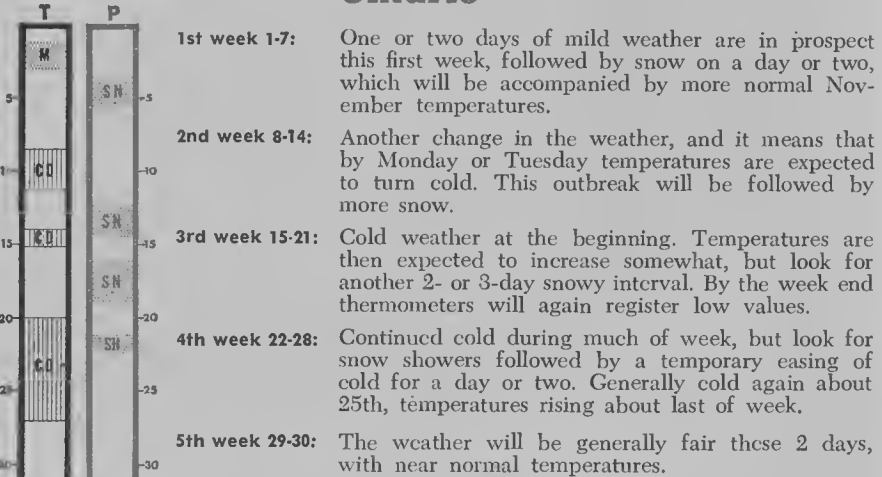
Saskatchewan



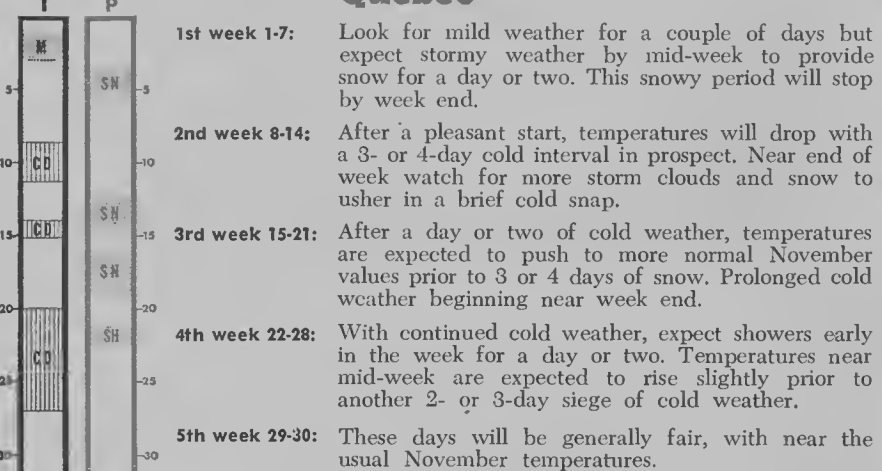
Manitoba



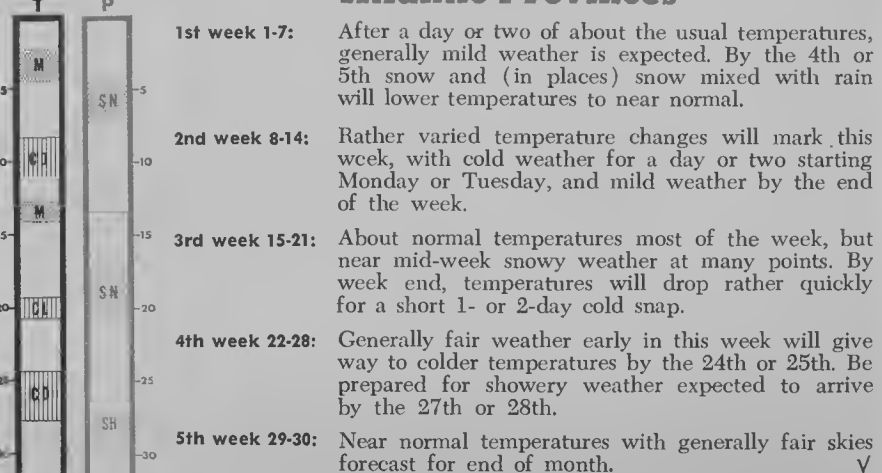
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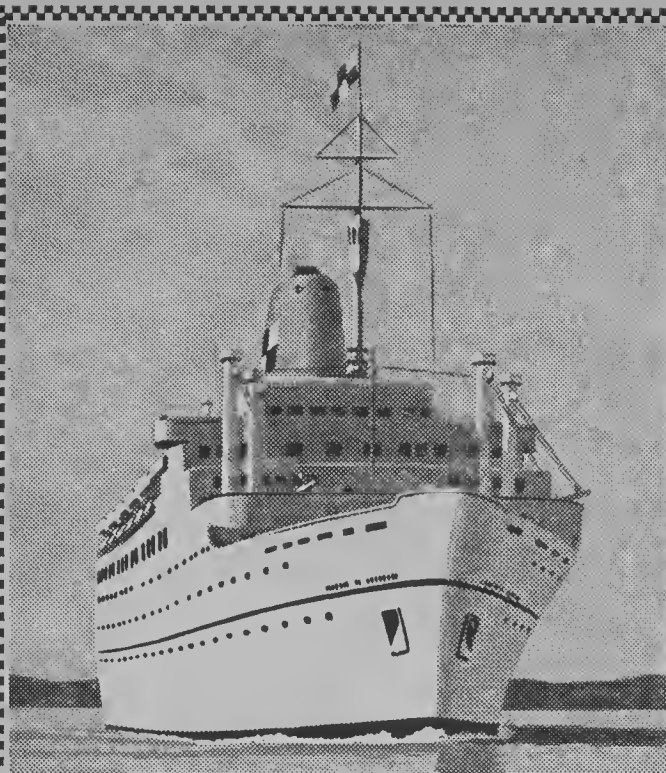
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SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT,

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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

SURVEY NEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Farmer committees of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, which were started back in 1951 to work with the Canada Department of Agriculture experimental farms at Lacombe and Beaverlodge, were asked this summer to take a further careful look into the need for the establishment of another experimental farm to deal specifically with problems of farming in the gray wooded soils area of Alberta.

Alberta has a large tract of land which is designated as the gray wooded soils area. It lies to the west and north of the prairie region, and is considered a problem area. The soils are said to lack the required plant nutrients and to have poor texture.

In co-operation with officials of the Canada Department of Agriculture a tour of the area was arranged for members of the committees, and research reports being conducted by the experimental farms were received and reviewed. A closed meeting of the committees was then held and the following conclusions were reached:

1. A lot of important results have been obtained regarding the best farming methods and practices for the various types of gray soils. Unfortunately, there is a lag on the part of many farmers in adopting such practices.

2. While the committees did not pinpoint any particular new projects, they were of the opinion that more research and information was required. They thought that this was necessary for successful expansion by farmers already established and that advance information should be available if, and when, expansion on these soils is encouraged.

3. The committees believe it is not necessary to establish another experimental farm to serve this area. They took the stand that the present policy of off-station work, or setting up projects on locations where the problems were most acute, was the most practical and effective approach. Such projects would also serve as demonstration stations, helping to acquaint farmers with the best practices to solve their problems.

The committees' findings have been endorsed by the AFA Board of Directors and will go before the annual meeting in January for final approval. V

DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS ON GRAIN

Leaders of 10 Western farm organizations, meeting in Saskatoon September 10, called on the Federal Government for immediate action to meet the economic crisis facing Western grain producers. The farm leaders reaffirmed their support of the principle of deficiency payments for grain. They expressed grave concern that the Government had not announced its decision on the request made last March for deficiency payments on Western wheat, oats and barley.

The meeting noted that the continued rise in farm costs and the continuing low price for grains was making the position of the Western grain producer more difficult than it had been when the 1,000-member Western farm delegation visited Ottawa. It was necessary, the representatives agreed, that government policy should be made known at the earliest possible date. V

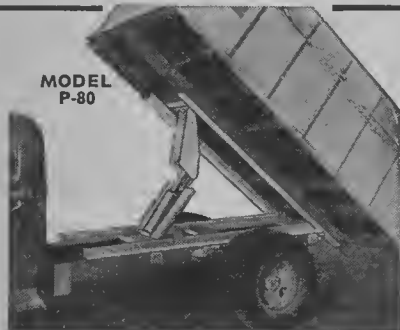
NO MARKET FOR HOGS?

"The fact that there may be no market at any price for some of the hogs delivered by the farmer to the yards under the Government's new plan, was probably the most significant point at the meeting," was the conclusion reached by Gregor Jamieson in his report to a recent Manitoba Federation of Agriculture executive meeting. Mr. Jamieson was commenting on a meeting called September 2 by the Agriculture Stabilization Board, which he had attended to discuss the Government's proposal to switch to a deficiency payment program for hogs.

"Representatives of the packers made it clear that they were not interested in pork at any price if there wasn't a market available for it. Exports to the U.S. have fallen by half

(Please turn to page 77)

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A committee of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture examining a road cut northwest of Beaverlodge during their study of the gray wooded soils area. [A.F.A. photo]



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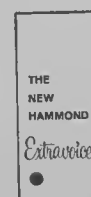
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Letters

Deficiency Payment Comment

May I congratulate you on the excellent editorial in the last issue of The Guide. It was easy to read and readily understood.

Could I have three copies of it to send to the Canadian Association of Consumers. They are not too clear on deficiency payments, and, as a poultry producer, I would like them to understand just what is wrong with this type of support plan.

I have always felt that the support price of 44 cents, basis Montreal, for Grade A Large eggs was too high, and I have also thought that the Government should not be in the egg business. However, the way they have chosen to get out of it is too drastic.

Mrs. E. L. MACARTNEY,
Ramsayville, Ont.

Workshop on the Carpet

This is just a note to say we get quite a lot of enjoyment from your magazine. We also get a "kick" out of the way some people go about making Workshop items awkward instead of easy.

For instance, in the August issue, the inventor of the gasket punch apparently never heard of the ballpeen hammer. This hammer comes in different sizes, and if it is not possible to tap through gasket material with it, the desired result can be accomplished by hitting the face of the ballpeen hammer with a heavier hammer.

The soldering hint is also a "big laugh." To keep the tip of your soldering iron clean, a very simple method is to use a jar of diluted acid. Muriatic acid can be cut by dissolving zinc in the acid and diluting it half and half with distilled water. I use a discarded telephone insulator turned upside down in a clay flower pot for a container. The insulator doesn't re-

quire much liquid to fill it, and it is big enough for a fair sized soldering iron.

Hoping for the continuation of the Workshop hints, containing good ideas, not time wasters.

ALEX CLUBB,
Manson, Man.

Correspondence from France

I am very happy to receive your fine magazine and find it most interesting, with attractive presentation, useful ideas and very good articles concerning our profession.

Obviously rural problems in Europe are not the same as in Canada. You have in general a more extreme and harsher climate, and on that account the work would be harder than in Europe. But you have high hopes, for you are a young people with qualities that include, among other things, a certain ease in adapting yourselves, very up-to-date industrial organizations, large grain stocks, etc.

We do not have a farm publication like yours in France, and especially at your price. Equivalent magazines are aimed generally at specialists and consequently have a limited impact.

I stayed in Canada at Michichi (Alta.) with Ed Calon, who is my uncle. I was able to observe how American life is different from ours during my stay (May, June and July). I appreciated the people's kindness, their fine courtesy, and absence of rudeness.

I visited the Rockies, Banff, Lake Louise, Edmonton—what a magnificent region filled with massive natural beauty. I attended the rodeo at Calgary, which aroused my enthusiasm, and I concluded that this fortunate country has not lost its taste for risk and tough enterprises.

CHARLES CALON,
Thil, France.

Recent Bouquets

Your publication is generally interesting and informative. It is particularly so when it contains pictures by the world famous Canadian photographer, Richard Harrington, and articles by his gift wife.

The picture of the valley in the Canadian Rockies appearing on the cover of the July issue was one of the most interesting I have seen. The article by Lyn Harrington on *The Kitingati Family* contained information about my favorite beverage, coffee, that was new to me. I am sure that the description of the family was also of much interest.

The articles by Gwen Leslie were also of much interest to my wife.

T. A. TORGESON,
Estevan, Sask.

Your magazine is like a clean prairie wind—fresh, wholesome and stimulating. It is suitable for any member of the family, young or old. The writings and drawings by Clarence Tilenius are alone worth much more than the subscription price. Your covers, particularly those by Tilenius, are treasures. I have kept many of them for years. I remain a satisfied subscriber.

Mrs. VERA A. EBERT,
Smithers, B.C.

Horse Sense

Re your article by Richard Harrington on "Shoeing a Wild Horse" (August issue), I believe he does not know anything about his subject.

As a Farrier Sergeant in the British Army, I drew 50 mules off the first load that landed in England. I never had to throw a horse or mule, and never had one I did not break.

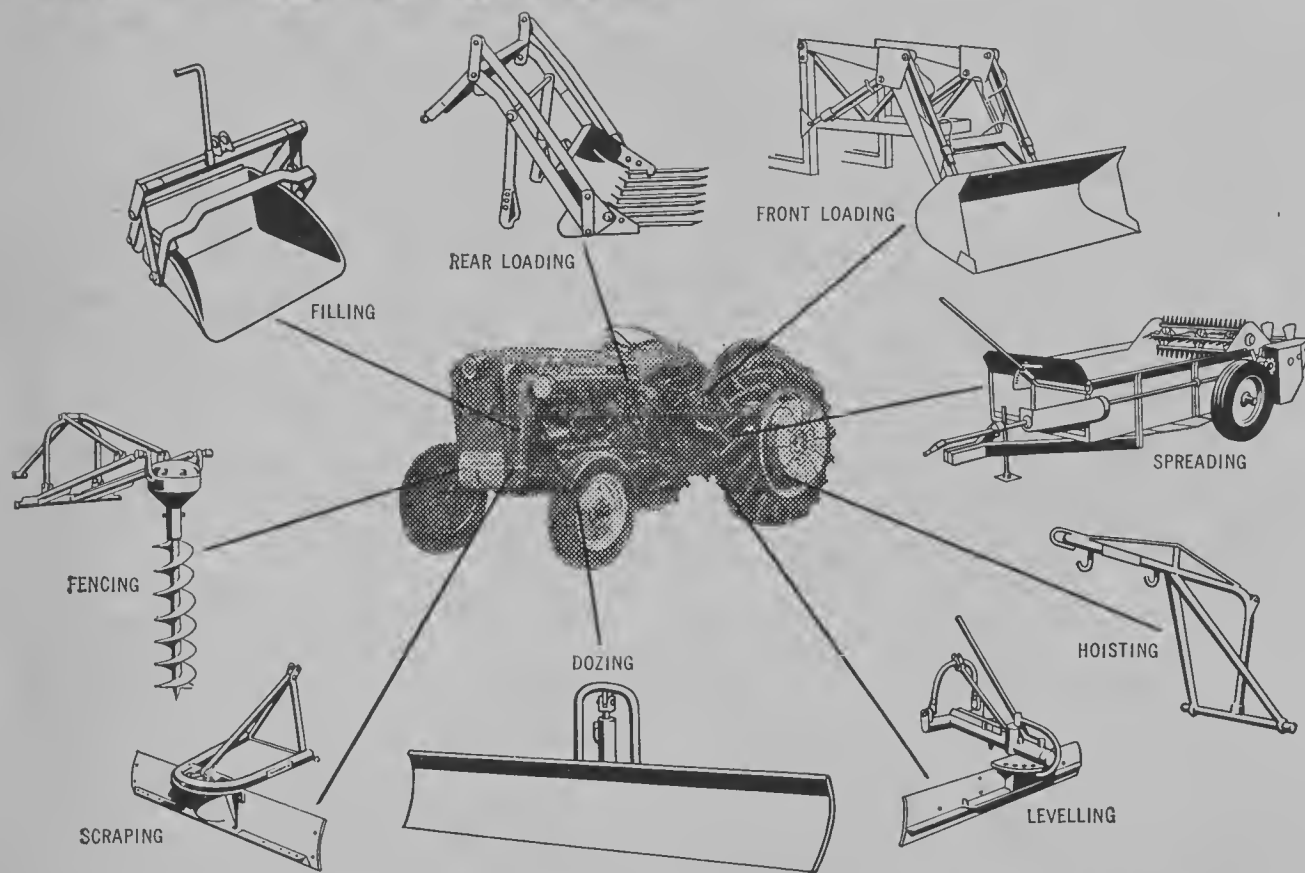
I carried nothing but one rope a half inch in diameter, one rope one inch in diameter, and one team yoke strap.

Regarding the methods shown in The Country Guide, they are either phony or amateur.

Anyone wanting instructions on shoeing a horse, bring the wildest they can find. I will find equipment, and show them how to use it at a reasonable price.

HAROLD W. PRICE,
Canning, N.S.

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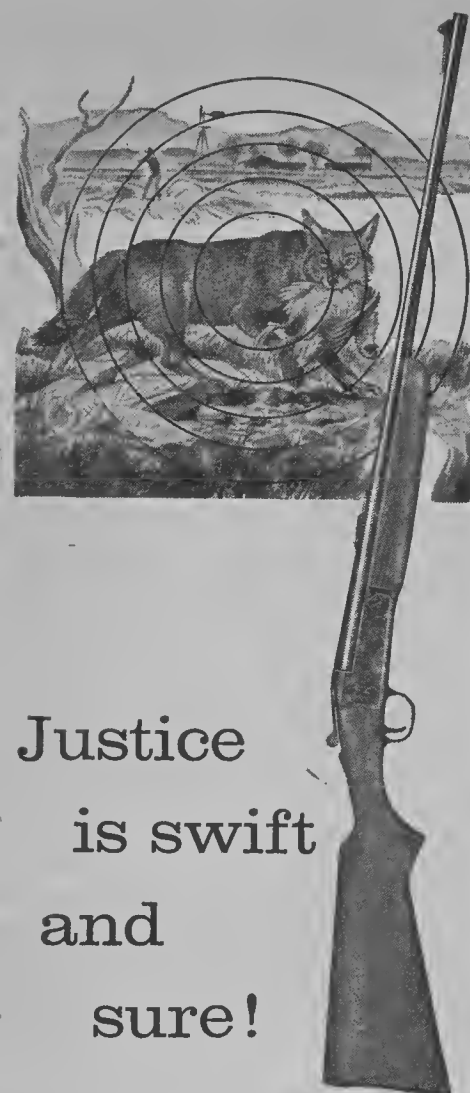
plete line of tractors, front and rear mounted loaders with scoops and manure forks, front and rear mounted blades, angle dozers, snow blades, reversible scoops, manure spreaders, fork lifts, back-hoes, post-hole diggers and drivers.

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GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

HOLD ONTO SOYBEANS for a while if storage is available to take advantage of price rise later. Markets continue to have a firm undertone despite harvest-time pressure, as outlook for both domestic and export sales remains good.

GOOD CHEESE PRICES should hold for a while. Output has increased to meet improved demand but stocks are still relatively low.

TURKEY RAISERS - those who have come through this season with part of their shirts - will need a sharp pencil to figure costs and break-even points for next year. It will likely be better but not banner.

MALTING BARLEY sales to U.S. will be larger this season, thanks to high quality of carryover from last year and poor growing weather this year in heavy barley producing states below the border.

FLAX MARKET has had trouble gauging available supplies and likely world demand. Good supplies of competing oils and oilmeals will put an effective ceiling over price advances after harvest but prices will remain strong. Don't hang on too long.

CHECK RAPESEED PRICES and dockage of various companies before selling this fall - buyers are having to look for supplies. Prices are around 4 cents a pound.

WHEAT EXPORTS will need to be laced with a good supply of special under-developed country deals to reach the 300 million bushel level. Farm stocks will likely be reduced but not cleaned out this season.

POTATO PRICES will be improved this fall and winter compared to a year ago, due to smaller late crops in both Canada and U.S. Present situation indicates early winter sales may net as much as late sales.

OATS SUPPLY look big enough to cover home use, meet the small export requirements and still leave a healthy, though by no means heavy, carryover.

EXPECT CORN PRICES to be more steady this year. Effects of record U.S. corn crop and changes in their price supports will smooth out the sharp dip and rise in prices from fall to summer.

BUTTER PICTURE has improved with production well below that of a year ago for most peak summer months. Present price support levels can be maintained.

SHEEP ENTERPRISE still looks like a good bet for those with the know-how and resources to go into the business.

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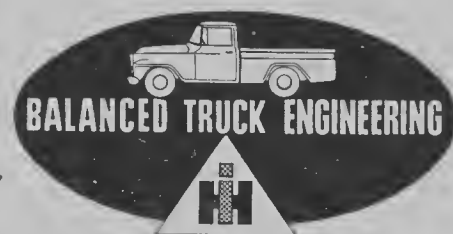
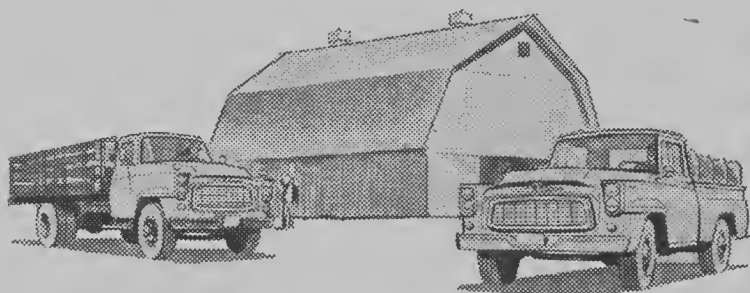
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Vertical Integration

Challenge to Co-ops?

by RAPHAEL TRIFON

About the Author

Dr. Trifon has given his full time during the past year to an intensive study of the whole subject of vertical integration and agriculture. He is a post-doctorate fellow in the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba.

WE have heard a great deal in the last year and a half about the integration of agriculture by allied industries, and about the possible danger that this trend may pose to the farmers' traditional independence. We have also often heard it suggested that this danger of vertical integration presents a new challenge to farmers' co-operatives. In this article I would like particularly to examine what new challenge farmers' co-operatives now face. However, I shall also have to deal with some related definitions, and reconsider views which some of us have come to take for granted. I propose to do it by raising basic questions and trying to answer them.

What exactly do economists mean by integration?

Economists speak of integration when one company brings under its single control separate establishments (like factories, stores, mines, farms) which previously were operated independently, or could be operated independently. It means in effect, that economic power concentrates in fewer hands, and so it is sometimes referred to as a form of "economic concentration." It also means that the separate establishments will operate in greater harmony, but as we shall see later on, integration is not the only way to attain greater harmony between establishments. Even market quotations in the press are a form of attaining greater harmony in the economy.

What, then, is so special about integration?

The peculiar thing about integration is that its constituents, namely the separate establishments, lose their sovereignty when they are brought together. They become centrally controlled not only in the sense that a "central office" imposes certain requirements upon their production plans, but the "central office" actually dictates to them what they are to strive for. Normally we say that independent businesses strive over time for as high a profit as they can possibly obtain. Integrated establishments, however, cease to seek larger gains for themselves and gear their efforts toward contributing the most to the success of the organization as a whole. Under the direction of the central office, they channel their respective net incomes into a "collective pocket," let us say, and this income remains at the exclusive discretion of the central office. This obviously is a somewhat simplified picture, but still a realistic one.

What, then, do we mean by vertical integration?

Economists distinguish between three forms of integration, according to the specialties of the establishments which each form of integration encompasses. If the establishments are essentially producing the same goods or providing the same services, we speak of *horizontal* integration. This is "concentration" within one industry, good examples of which are the retail chain stores.

If the establishments are what we call complementary, that is one producing resources or inputs for another (or what is the same thing, one processing the output of another) we speak of *vertical* integration. This is a concentration between successive industries (leather and shoe making, for example).

Finally we speak of *lateral* integration when the separate establishments which the integration encompasses are not alike, and yet are not complementary. Such establishments may produce goods which compete with each other, such as butter and margarine, or goods which use the same basic raw material, such as trucks and tractors.

It is quite important to note that, broadly speaking, horizontally integrated establishments sell in the same market, yet they would not conceivably launch a price war against each other, for they strive for a common objective, the "collective pocket." Similarly, vertically integrated establishments buy from and sell to one another, yet they would not conceivably bargain or attempt to exploit each other, for in the end the loss or the gain of one establishment is the loss or the gain of all the others. (Again, I might add that this is a somewhat simplified picture of relationships, as some companies allow their subordinate businesses to bargain with each other in order to encourage

efficiency within the organization.) This underlines two of the main characteristics of vertical integration: Its separate establishments strive for a common end, and no exploitation or bargaining between them is likely to take place.

VERY often we hear people referring to contractual arrangements between farmers on the one hand, and food retailers, meat packers, canneries or feed manufacturers on the other hand, as vertical integration. *Is there a reason to distinguish between the two?*

Both contracting and vertical integration are business strategies, and they often are resorted to for the same objectives. We shall elaborate on this later on. Nevertheless contracting does not, as a rule mean concentration of economic power in the same sense that integration does. Many types of contracts between independent industries are prevalent in our industrial economy, without impairing the sovereignty of the companies involved. Here are some of the peculiar features of contracting which distinguish it from integration:

When two or more parties enter a contract they do not normally intend to share collectively their forthcoming profits. On the contrary, each will try to bargain for the biggest possible gain. No party will be very much concerned about the wisdom of the other parties accepting the final terms of the contract.

It should be pointed out in passing that a party would probably accept the final terms of a contract even if it meant serious economic exploitation (namely, even if the terms of the contract are more than favorable to the other parties), so long as its next best alternative is not as good. Exploitation does not become possible merely because a contract is considered, but rather because the alternatives of that particular party are poor.

We often blame the unfavorable terms of farm contracts on the practice itself, overlooking the fact that in the open market the same farmers may not really be much better off. But what I have just said is obviously true only if we assume that the farmer actually knows what his alternatives are and understands all the implications of the contract which he considers. A farmer may sometimes be exposed to exploitation simply because he lacks that necessary information, and there is no difference in this respect between contracting and the open market. It may be quite appropriate, in fact, to distinguish here between economic exploitation, resulting from a genuinely weak bargaining position (or lack of alternatives), and abuse, resulting from lack of information.

Contractual arrangements differ from integration in other respects too. Unlike vertical integration they often affect only a portion, or even a minute portion, of the overall business which each party normally does, and only temporarily at that. We should recognize, however, that in reality there exists a twilight zone between vertical integration and contracting, just as it exists between any other two close concepts. Within it fall contracts which are very durable, which encompass all the products that the parties handle, and which are exclusive, in the sense that they do not permit trade with other companies. Although, under such contracts, the individual parties retain their identity, the power to make important decisions sometimes shifts to one of the companies, which remains exclusively concerned about its own interests.

NOW that we have distinguished between vertical integration and contracting, *what is the relationship between integration and co-operatives?*

Many people have said in the past that farmers' co-operatives are a form of vertical integration. It seems more accurate to say that farmers' co-operatives resemble integration and at times produce the same strategic results, but they are not identical. First, let us note that when farmers establish a co-operative to market their produce or procure their supplies, they set up a business in another industry. Such activities as marketing farm products and procuring farm supplies are largely specialized activities on this continent, undertaken by so-called successive industries. In this sense farmers' co-operatives are *vertically* related to the farming operation itself. (Please turn to page 74)

This field hasn't been summer-fallowed in 7 years. The crop is Rodney oats sown with a grass-legume mixture.



[Guide photos]

Two Hundred Extra Acres

When this farmer stopped summerfallowing he gained 200 acres of forage and up to \$10,000 worth of grass seed

By **CLIFF FAULKNER**

DID you ever hear of a factory owner who rests half of his machines each year and still manages to show a profit? It's not very likely. Most of them give their machines an overhaul to restore their efficiency and get them back into production just as fast as they can.

Six years ago, Wes Houchin of Bowden, Alta., decided to apply this same principle to his farm by abandoning summerfallow in favor of continuous production. He restores the efficiency of his land with crop rotations and fertilizer, and is being repaid by higher yields, higher feed values and increased fertility.

Wes took the farm over from his father in 1945, and for several years carried on with the same cropping system the latter had used before him. Out of a total of 640 acres, Houchin seeded 400 acres of grain, summerfallowed 200 acres and left the remainder in natural pasture. At that time, his crop land was producing an average of 16,000 bushels of grain a year. Then Wes read about some of the yields American farmers were getting by substituting grassland for summerfallow and using heavy applications of nitrogen.

"Now I have 400 acres in oats and barley and 200 acres of grass," he pointed out, "and no summerfallow. With nitrogen and grass, summerfallow is no longer necessary."

Houchin also found that the fertilizer applications gave him increased grain yields. Today, his 400 acres of grain average 20,000 bushels, for an



Wes Houchin and his boys, Dean (l.), Jerry (r.).

increase of about 4,000 bushels a year. The 200 acres of grass, which replaces the summerfallow, provides enough forage to feed 200 head of fattening cattle, plus from \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of grass seed. Actually, he sows 110 acres of this to Merion bluegrass for seed, and 90 acres to a grass-legume mixture for silage or hay production.

WES started experimenting with a nitrogen fertilizer (33-0-0) on strips of grass and grain stubble about 6 years ago. The results were so good, he decided that any prairie farmer who didn't use nitrogen on his crop land was really missing the boat. Applied to sod-bound grass, 33-0-0 will keep it producing longer, he found, and if you plow the grass and then apply the fertilizer,

returns will be even higher. On stubble land, plowing the 33-0-0 down either in the spring or fall gave the best results, he decided.

"For the past 4 years we have been using about 100 pounds of 33-0-0 on stubble each fall," he explained, "and applying 50 pounds of 33-0-0, and 50 pounds of 16-20-0, on a grass-legume mixture for hay, either in the fall or spring. On my Merion bluegrass seed crop, I've used a combination of 240 pounds of 33-0-0 and 80 pounds of 11-48-0, which gives a mixture pretty close to 27-14-0. By doing it this way, I save \$12 a ton over what it would cost to have a 27-14-0 mix made up for me. As I use about 200 pounds of this to the acre, this amounts to quite a saving."

Crop rotations on the Houchin farm generally consist of 3 years of grass and legumes, followed by 5 or 6 years of grain. Grain land which receives 100 pounds per acre of 33-0-0 in the fall, receives an additional treatment of 11-48-0 at 40 pounds per acre when the oats or barley are seeded in the spring. This year a total of 27 tons of fertilizer was applied to the farm.

THROUGH a unique method of seeding, Wes manages to reap four crops from one seeding operation. A mixture containing 1 bushel of barley, 5 pounds of sweet clover and two-thirds of a pound of Merion bluegrass, gives a barley crop the first year, sweet clover silage the second year, and grass seed the next 2 years. In addition to seed crops, the bluegrass provides hay and aftermath pasture. Wes sows the barley with a regular seed drill, while the sweet clover and bluegrass goes in through the drill's fertilizer attachment.

THE Houchin farm specializes in beef and pork production. Wes feeds and fattens 200 head of cattle, bought as calves in the spring and finished out for the June, July and August markets. He breeds his own hogs from a Landrace-Tamworth-Yorkshire cross and markets about 250 of them a year. In addition to this, he carries 10 milk cows, shipping the cream out and feeding the skim milk. Some of his barley is sold for malting purposes, and some of the oats goes for seed, but most of the grain is fed on the farm.

"I generally buy about 10,000 bushels of cheaper feed grain to make up for what I sell," said Wes. "That way, I gain about 20 to 30 cents a bushel."

All the bluegrass seed he produces goes to U.S. markets for distribution everywhere on the continent. His manure production goes back on the land and is generally enough to cover 100 acres.

Wes Houchin operates his section with one permanent man, plus the help of his two sons, Jerry (15) and Dean (13), who are still attending school. A tribute to the good job he is doing is the fact that the Veterans' Land Act organization has sponsored a field day at the Houchin farm 2 years running to illustrate the value of maintaining soil fertility.



Some of the 200 head of Houchin cattle, bought in the spring and finished for summer marketing.



A number of Wes' crossbred hogs. He breeds his own and markets about 250 of them every year.

Gaining Consumers' Good Will

Woodstock farmers played host to a farm tour and bar-b-q. Hamilton dairymen took cows and milkmaids to the city, gave shoppers front row seats at a milking contest

by **DON BARON**

DID you ever hear the old complaint: "Food prices are too high. The farmers are robbing us."? The best way to answer it is to show city folk how much work and expense it takes to produce food today. At least, that is what some Ontario farmers are doing.

At Woodstock, for instance, farmers played host to 150 merchants, garagemen, clerks, bakers, dentists, bankers, and factory workers, who joined the Board of Trade's farm-city tour and bar-b-q, and went home shaking their heads in surprise. The visitors from the city saw pipeline milkers, automatic silo unloaders, landscaped farm homes, and huge power sprayers for the orchard. When they finally saw \$100,000 worth of beef steak on the hoof, all in one farm yard, they had to agree that farming isn't what it used to be.

AT Hamilton, farmers went one step further. They took the farm right to the city. Oldsters, and youngsters too, a couple of thousand strong, at the huge Hamilton shopping center, hung over the rail fence, peered out of (not into) store windows, to see the unusual sight. They were watching the Wentworth County dairy princess milking competition, complete with five pretty milkmaids, being staged right on the doorstep of one of the city's biggest department stores.

Explained Hamilton Milk Producers' President Laverne Dymont: "The dairy princess competition is staged annually to select a representative from our county for the 'Dairy Queen' contest at the Canadian National Exhibition. We held it on local farms previously. The only hitch was that we didn't get much publicity from it."

So Dymont raised the idea of holding it right at the city's major shopping center. The store management applauded the idea, and set aside the central grassy garden area, within a sea of parking-lot pavement and stores, for the occasion. They even advertised the event, and donated prizes for the contestants. Curious spectators jammed the ringside, to make the show a spectacular success.

Farm leaders, who put their best foot forward on both of these occasions, agreed the reception their efforts got exceeded their fondest hopes. Their conclusion—city folk really are interested in what's happening down on the farm. Dairy farmer Alex Muir, whose farm was a point of call on the Wood-

stock tour, commented afterward: "This idea of showing them as a group seems to be the answer. We are pleased to let people see what we are doing, but we couldn't stop work and show them around individually."

IT was the Board of Trade at Woodstock that initiated the venture there, but its members worked closely with farm leaders in bringing it about. Explained local bank manager, Bill Hill, a member of the rural-urban committee:

"Farming is changing, and many of our city folk just aren't aware of what is happening. A town like ours depends on a prosperous farm community. We decided that it would help if city folk got a glimpse of the revolution that is taking place on the farm, and of the tremendous capital requirements involved. It would let farmers know that town folk are interested in what they are doing too, and that we do appreciate the high standards they are meeting in producing our food."

Starting point of the tour (an evening event, so city folk could come after work) and site of the bar-b-q, was the 250-acre dairy farm of Alex Muir on the outskirts of town. As guests drove into the landscaped farmstead of community-minded Muir, they found a place where the grounds were extremely well cared for.

"We didn't do any extra cleaning up for the visit," stated Muir. "Our family has found that when farms are neat and tidy, they are usually successful too, and the people happy. We like to enjoy farm life, as well as make our living at it."

As the spareribs were being prepared (they were brought out from town by a bar-b-q eaterer) the visitors began their "get-acquainted" tour of a dairy farm. They crowded into the milking parlor, a dozen at a time, as the herd went through, noting that it was scrubbed as clean as a kitchen. Many watched in astonishment as the milk went directly from the cows, through the pipeline and cooler, and into the milk cans without ever being touched by human hands.

"It's a far cry from the three-legged stool I remember," remarked one.

The visitors walked over the concrete-surfaced loafing yard and stared up at the tower silo, which was fitted with a

(Please turn to page 48)

AT WOODSTOCK



City folk sat on bale-supported plauks, munched bar-b-q'd spareribs, after a tour of the barn.



Visitors were both surprised and interested in farm changes. Here they watch a pipeline milker.



Staring at 500 steers, all in one feedlot, city folk agreed that farming isn't what it used to be.

AT HAMILTON . . .



Shoppers of all ages, and children too, pour out of department and grocery stores to see a milking competition staged at Hamilton's major shopping center.



Five pretty milkmaids competed for the dairy princess honors in front of the curious, but obviously interested, crowd. The result — a real success!

THE TROUBLE WITH CALVES

by PHYLLIS WHALEY

The author, wife of an English farmer, found that weaning calves was easier said than done

"SO you won't learn to milk," remarked the Boss, cocking an eye at me doubtfully. We hadn't been married very long then, and he was still learning what I would not do. I thought I'd better let him know as early as possible.

"Why won't you learn to milk?" he asked.

"Because, darling," I answered, "I don't like cows too close. One end has sharp horns and the other has sharp hooves."

"They won't hurt you, you know."

"I've no intention of giving them the chance," I retorted.

"Oh, well . . ." he sighed.

I think, when he first married me, he imagined an endless vista of jobs for which he had obtained unpaid assistance. He sat lost in thought for some minutes. I returned to my book and my knitting and forgot about bovine accessories. Suddenly the Boss gave a snort. My attention was jerked back to him. I knew that snort.

"What now?"

"What about calves?" he asked brightly.

"What about them?" I countered.

"You're not afraid of calves?"

"Certainly not. I think they're sweet. It's a pity they have to grow up."

This sentimentality was lost on the Boss. "I've some that want weaning right now, and women make much better weaners than men."

"Why?" I fell into the trap.

"They're so much gentler," he informed me. "I suppose they've a feeling for young things."

"Why must you wean them?" I demanded.

"We want the cow's milk and we must fatten and sell the calves."

"Poor little things!"

"Don't be silly. Will you try?" he asked.

"You never give up, do you?" I laughed. "Okay, I'll try."

THE Boss looked pleased and introduced me to the calves the next morning, accompanied by a pail with some sloppy looking stuff in it, which he explained was milk substitute.

"The idea," he remarked as we entered the shed where the calves were kept, "is to get them to drink from the bucket."

"Why don't you just stick their noses in it?" I asked.

"Because they would choke," he told me patiently. "They must learn to drink."

We were greeted by a concerted rush from five small bodies all intent upon attacking the pail. The Boss fended them off. "The thing is," he remarked, "to feed one at a time."

"Easier said than done," I retorted, while a calf butted me in the back.

"Come on, you try. Dip two fingers in the meal and get this little chap to suck."

"Okay," I presented my fingers gingerly to the calf. He nearly swallowed them in his eagerness. "I don't see," I remarked, "that that's going to teach him to drink. Sucking fingers isn't drinking."

"Well," replied the Boss patiently, "the idea is to get your fingers down into the bucket till his

nose is in the meal. Then he'll start to suck on his own. Get it?"

"Okay . . ."

"It's a gradual business of course, and you must be patient. Here, try another one. You can take 'em on your own tomorrow."

I looked dubiously at the five panting, shoving bodies. "I'll try," I promised and wondered what I'd let myself in for. I was soon to learn.

NEXT morning the Boss presented me with the bucket, and I went along to the calf shed and opened the door. Hardly had I stepped inside when I was greeted by all five calves at once. Before I knew what had happened I found myself on my back in the straw, underneath five seething bodies with the milk substitute all over me.

With a yell of fury I sprang to my feet, sending the calves flying in every direction and erupted like a fury from the shed, straw in my hair and milk substitute all over me.

The Boss, hearing the ruckus, ran across the yard. "What's the matter?"

"You can feed your darn calves yourself!" I gasped, flinging the empty bucket at him and stomping off toward the house.

However, I calmed down and decided I was not going to be beaten. The Boss told me that evening he had rigged up a communicating door between the calf shed and the next, so that I could let one calf in at a time.

"I hope that will do?" he cocked a speculative eye at me. "Or have you decided to give up?"

"I sure have not," I replied fiercely. "I feel better now I've got the straw out of my hair and the meal out of my frock. I'm not going to be defeated by a bunch of unruly bovines."

I found it was much easier with the door, though they all made a rush at it directly it was opened. Invariably two got jammed in the entrance while the other three skirmished in the rear. However, eventually I managed to feed them without too much trouble. I also sorted out the little dears, and soon discovered that they were all different in character. I gave them names and was able to recognize them so that I could make sure that I didn't feed the same one twice.

There was Canada, so called because she had a map of Canada on her rump. She was the mildest and most timid of the lot. She was so timid in fact that she was quite willing to be shoved and butted aside while one of the others snaffled her share. I always made a point of trying to feed her first, so that she got her proper ration.

There was Blaze, the young bull calf with a white patch on his forehead. He was the largest and greediest of the lot, as well as the strongest. He was also the noisiest. It was easy to hear his masterful male bellow raised above those of his female companions. But he was a good-tempered little chap and I felt sorry for him. I knew he was destined for the pot. It (Please turn to page 77)



[Don Smith photo]

Big Chance For Small Herds

Artificial breeding co-ops are really in business if they watch their costs

by **RICHARD COBB**



Gordon McPherson transfers semen from the freezer to a portable container.

OUT of nine artificial breeding co-operatives in Saskatchewan, no fewer than three have been set up within a distance of less than 100 miles in the northeast part of the province. Enthusiasm for A.I. has spread like wildfire through the district. The first of these co-ops was opened at Muenster in the latter part of 1958, a second followed at Spalding in March of this year, and the third at Kelvington shortly afterward. Now, other areas adjacent to these are organizing still more co-ops for the same purpose.

What caused the sudden swing to artificial breeding? Primarily it was the campaign put on by farmer Daniel Leohr of Muenster and ag. rep. Lorne Stalwick of Watson. They had active support from Dr. Bill Howell of the University of Saskatchewan, who deserves a lot of the credit for the growth of A.I. co-ops in the province. These three enthusiasts found an eager response to the idea among local farmers. This is a district with relatively small dairy and beef herds. Buying and maintaining good bulls can be a severe drain on the resources of many of the farms, and at the same time their own bulls were upgrading their herds too slowly, if at all. The idea of having the services of top bulls in Eastern Canada at a comparatively low cost was attractive. No less important were the incentives of grants and assistance from the provincial government, which placed the initial costs within their reach.

ALL the artificial breeding co-operatives have similar organizations. To take the one at Spalding as an example, the paid staff includes a trained technician, Gordon McPherson, and the secretary-treasurer, Frank Brown. It is controlled by a board of directors headed by Bud Hill.

The co-op was able to draw an outright grant of \$1,000 from the Department of Co-operation to help pay for their equipment, and they also are receiving reimbursements of the cost of frozen semen for the first year, up to a maximum of \$1,000.

With 190 members signed up in the first 3 months, the co-op collected \$10

from each as a loan to be repaid whenever possible, and another \$5 for each member's share, which is not repayable. The members pay \$10 for first service and have two repeats without extra charge if needed. The fourth service costs \$3, but usually a veterinarian is consulted if there is no conception after three services. The semen is bought through the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, at \$1.50 per vial, or one service.

On the basis of these figures, and including the \$1,000 grant and reimbursement on semen purchases, the Spalding Artificial Breeding Co-operative had a total revenue of \$7,403 for the first 3 months, and expenditures amounting to \$4,941, giving them a surplus of \$2,462. They had bought a deep-freeze, where the semen is stored in dry ice, and a small car for their technician, and had established an office in town. Allowing for the fact that there will be no grant in the second year, and they will have to pay for the semen then, it still looks as if they will be operating on a sound basis.

In this same period of 3 months, Gordon McPherson gave 262 first services to members' cows, with an initial conception rate of 70 per cent. The technician receives a 50-cent bonus for each first insemination that is successful. Only four cows had needed a third service, and one had a fourth. In this case they continued services as an experiment to see how far they would need to go.

THE biggest percentage of inseminations in the early period were for Holsteins, with dual-purpose Shorthorns in second place, then Herefords and beef Shorthorns. There was some demand also for Jersey, Red Poll and Charolais. The normal pattern is for the dairy breeds to show the biggest demand for breeding in winter and the beef breeds in spring and summer.

The nature of cattle in this area is reflected in the fact that only 8 per cent of the services were on registered cows, which were either Holsteins or Red Polls. However, artificial breed-

ing with semen from top Canadian bulls has aroused local interest in herd improvement. Already some of the farmers have been buying better cows to accelerate the improvement. As for size of herds, the largest dairy herd consists of 20 cows, supplying fluid milk to Spalding. But the average is 10 to 15, and some farms have only 4 or 5 head.

It has been a common experience among A.I. centers that farmers tend to call the technician too soon. Gordon says he goes along with them the first time they call him, but after he has explained to them the correct timing for breeding, he finds that they are keen to co-operate. This educational work serves the double purpose of using the technician's time more effectively and of achieving better results.

The average traveling distance in the Spalding district is 25 miles per cow, based on first service, but on winter roads the distances will be slightly greater. The limit has been set at 35 miles, but that is to make an exception for servicing one small area, which links up the Spalding coverage with that of the Kelvington co-op.

Spalding's objective for the first year's operation is a minimum of 800 cows. At the present rate it looks as

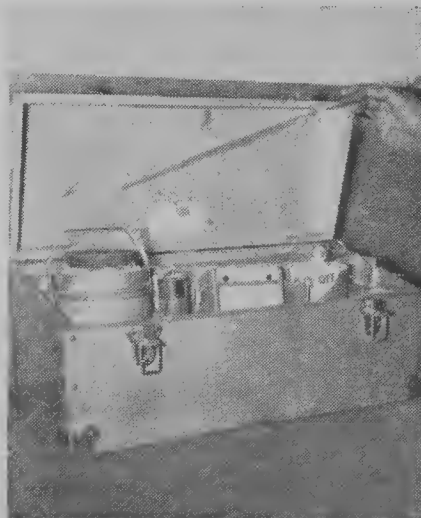


The co-op's small car is an important factor in keeping the budget balanced.

if they will have handled 1,200 by the time next March comes around. They believe there is a potential of 2,000 cows in subsequent years. Studies of A.I. operations have shown that upwards of 1,200 cows annually can keep a technician fully employed, preferably with the help of a spare technician who could be shared with some other centers. When the 2,000 mark is reached, the amount of work justifies two full-time technicians. It is obviously a good idea to have more than one technician available, whether the second is spare or full-time, because if their technician is incapacitated in any way, the consequences could be very serious for a group of farmers who are without any bulls on account of their dependence on A.I.

IT should be obvious that an artificial breeding co-op is not something to be started casually and managed any old how. Farmers have too much at stake. Saskatchewan's Department of Co-operation has assumed the responsibility for explaining to proposed organizations what they will need to do, how to figure out whether it can be done, and how

(Please turn to page 49)



The technician's kit. Note insemination tube and flask for frozen semen.

FARM FOLK IN RUSSIA

Photographs by ED HUNTER

WESTERNERS visiting Soviet farms last June on a tour arranged by Radio Station CFCN, Calgary, saw plenty to interest them, but nothing which would make them want to pack up and try their hand at farming in Russia.

They found an almost complete absence of trucks or cars on the roads, no farm irrigation systems and hundreds of workers being used to operate what we'd call an average-sized enterprise. For instance, the 7,000-acre Kharkhov State Farm, which is predominantly a livestock farm, had 625 workers, and the 32,000-acre collective farm at Kiev had 1,600. There were hardly any combines to be seen and most of the work seemed to be done by hand.

On the credit side, however, they saw a heavier-than-average type of triple-purpose cattle which were used for both milk and beef production, and for draft oxen when the need arose. Another point worth noting was the well developed farm shelter-belt system which protected erodible fields.

Said cattle raiser John Morton, of Joffre, Alta.; "These cattle appeared



Members of the touring party at the weighing house of Kharkhov State Farm.

to be equal to anything we have in the West. The meat was good too, although there was little refrigeration, and marketing methods were crude."

Others in the party noted dairy cows were milked three times a day, and milk maids would carry the milk

outside to sit in the sun where it waited until picked up by truck.

Angus McKinnon, of Calgary, had something to say about the farm machinery seen. "It was modern enough in design, but the materials used in the building were antiquated

by our standards. A lot of parts were made of metal castings—something we got rid of a long time ago. On the other hand, we saw some pretty good crops," he added. "One field of fall wheat would go about 30 bushels to the acre," I'd say.

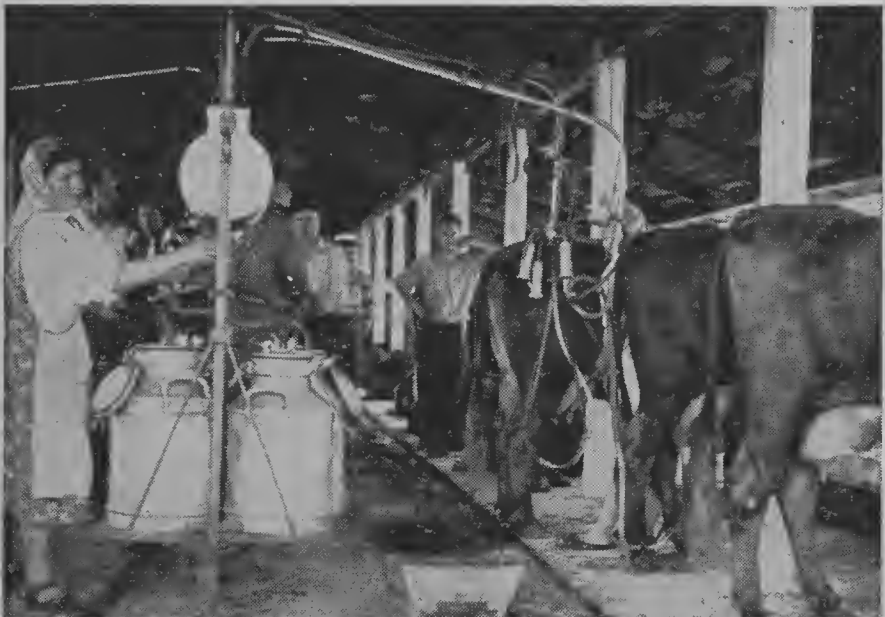
Mr. McKinnon wasn't taken with the Russian custom of taking milk at meals as a hot drink—like most Canadians, he prefers it cold. But he enjoyed a yellowish, firm textured whole-flour bread that went with every meal.

When visiting the country, the tour party had to do without food from breakfast until they returned to town at night. Probably because there isn't anyone with enough authority on a state or collective farm to say: "Would you care to stay to lunch," for members of the party found the ordinary farm people friendly enough.

There are 75,000 collective farms and 8,000 state farms in Russia today. The more individualistic collective farms appear to be on the decrease, in favor of the State Farm, which operates like a factory with different levels of workers such as you find in any Canadian plant.—C.V.F.



This is the kind of building in which farm families belonging to the Kiev Collective Farm reside. There are 3,500 people housed in 1,200 dwellings.



The dairy barn in a state farm just out of Kharkhov. Milk goes from the cow through pipelines into the milk cans. Cows are a breed called Red Stapien.



A view of the produce market at Kiev where collective farms sell their wares. When picture was taken, there were many more vendors than customers.

FARM FOLK IN RUSSIA

Bulk strawberries at the Kiev farmers' market. Prepackaging is unknown at markets like this.



These sheep appearing at Kiev Exhibition seem to be a Merino type of animal.

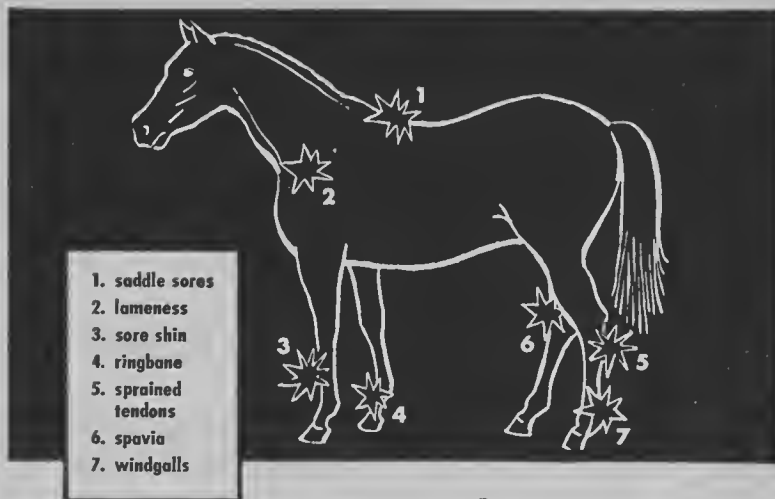


The Russians have triple-purpose animals on their farms. These Simmenthal dairy cattle at Kiev Exhibition are also for meat production and hauling.



This is a Simmenthal bull in the breeding barn at the Kharkov State Farm. Note the long-legged appearance of this type, derived from an Alpine breed.

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Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 13



Comic but Unpredictable

ONE furbearer among larger Canadian animals is known to east and west alike, as familiar to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes as north of the Prairies and in the coastal mountains of the west. In thousands of stories and pictures he alternates as villain, clown and hero. This is not surprising since he may, on occasion, be any of these. By this time his identity must be plain: that unpredictable cut-up, the black bear.

Visitors to national parks, game sanctuaries and summer resorts become familiar with one side of bear nature, for the canny black bear early realized that exploiting his natural talents as a comedian brought fruitful rewards in handouts and tid-bits from admiring tourists. Settlers in backwoods areas and ranchers in the foothills may see another and far less amiable side of black bear nature when pigpens and calf corrals are entered and robbed, or cattle on the range dragged down and devoured. This last though, is generally the work of an exceptional bear, for normally black bears are not cattle killers. Still, few black bears can resist a succulent piglet or lamb when chance offers.

Woodsmen are often annoyed by black bears' camp-robbing activities. Bears eat anything any time, up to late fall when, fat as butter, they hibernate and snooze the winter away.

Their heroic side is not often observed, but a battle-scarred old male defying a pack of bear dogs, or an aroused mother defending her cubs, instills respect in the bravest. Yet, even here, exceptions occur.

In Ontario, silently following a trail one night in heavy timber, we stumbled right on a she-bear with cubs. The two cubs climbed a large poplar and the mother ran away, moaning and calling to the cubs from a distance as long as we stayed there, perhaps an hour. After we had gone she returned and called the cubs down and away. This would seem a timid or at least a cautious mother: all she-bears with cubs would not act like this. The one safe rule is—and never let the cubs' side-splitting antics or the irresistibly droll sight of a fat old bear clowning for handouts ever make you forget it—bears are unpredictable! V

Concentrate on Quality

"Only a quality product can win us new markets or retain our old ones," says a prominent fruit grower

by CLIFF FAULKNER



John Kosty in his orchard above the Coldstream Valley, B.C. He uses cover crops of alfalfa under the trees, and disks them into the soil each fall.

JOHN KOSTY of Vernon, B.C., will agree there are many headaches attached to fruit marketing today, but he doesn't believe the grower's case is hopeless. Okanagan fruit men can hold their markets, and even win new ones, if they: (1) grow the varieties best suited to their location, (2) produce a high quality product, and (3) adopt the best agricultural practices to ensure a high per acre yield.

"Last year A grade apples of the best varieties netted producers about \$1.55 a box, while C grade fruit brought only 50 cents a box," he pointed out. "That's what I mean when I say it pays to concentrate on quality. Remember, it costs just as much to ship a box of low grade apples as a box of high grade ones. Under ordinary market conditions, I'd say a man can do all right in this business if he keeps his production of C's under 20 per cent."

John's own shipments of C grade apples have been running well under this figure, and he's managed to keep his production in the 1,000 to 1,200 boxes per acre range by careful attention to his land's fertilizer and moisture needs. The orchard is protected by a cover crop of alfalfa, which is mowed, left to rot and then disked into the soil each fall.

McIntosh Reds form 95 per cent of his crop because Vernon is considered too far north for some of the

less hardy varieties such as Red Delicious. But John is watching a promising new variety called Spartan very closely because he always likes to keep on top of the latest developments.

THE Kosty farm consists of 11½ acres of land which drops fairly steeply down into the Coldstream Valley. In Foam Lake, Sask., where John was born and raised, this acreage wouldn't do much more than handle a farm's buildings and yards, but in the Okanagan area it's a good deal bigger than the average operation.

Life blood of these Okanagan fruit farms is irrigation water. John Kosty draws his through a non-profit, farmer-owned organization called the Vernon Irrigation District. The water comes via a 10- to 12-foot-wide open canal from lakes located 30 miles back in the hills. Reaching the Valley, the canal divides into five laterals, each of which is in charge of a "water bailiff," who looks after the needs of his customers.

When a farmer wants water, he lets his bailiff know 24 hours in advance, giving him the amount required. The bailiff totals up the requests of all users in his lateral and phones the man at the head gates up at the source to let that amount of water through. In all, this system serves about 8,500 acres of crop land.

Water from the laterals reaches each farm through a gate or valve which is controlled by the bailiff. If a grower has asked for seven inches of water, and then finds he needs more, he must contact the bailiff again. He can't just open the valve a bit wider because this would mean someone farther along might go short. Only the bailiff can authorize more water, and anyone who tries to help himself to a bit extra without permission has his valve padlocked. Thus, an unpadlocked valve is a sort of badge of integrity among the growers on this system.

THE water user pays an annual tax on irrigable land of \$4 per acre, plus a toll on storage water drawn of \$6 per acre foot. For hay and pasture farmers there's a flood water period (before June 1) when water is sold for one-fifth of storage water costs, or \$1.15 per acre foot. The quantity

used by farmers varies from less than one acre foot per acre per year to more than four acre feet per acre per year. This water is applied to the land by furrows, flooding or sprinkler.

All water is measured to each user as it enters his land. Depending on local conditions, a wide variety of measurement methods are used, such as 90-degree V-notch weirs, suppressed and contracted rectangular weirs, Parshall measuring flumes, pressure gauges and meters. Costs vary with the type of gauge and the amount of water used. For instance, 4-in. drawn over a 90-degree weir for one day costs \$2, but the same amount drawn over a 12-in. rectangular weir for one day costs \$8.

In spite of his sloping land, Kosty favors furrow irrigation because it's a lot less work than moving sprinklers about, and he feels he gets better penetration that way. By opening both his weirs he can irrigate his whole orchard in three days, and he doesn't have to be on tap day and night as a sprinkler man would. During the normal irrigation period of early May to mid-September, his average water charges amount to about \$200.

John Kosty left his Saskatchewan farm in 1931 and headed for B.C. After stints as a fruit farm worker, logger and garage operator, he decided to buy an orchard in the Okanagan because he liked that area best of all. Proof that the area likes him is the fact that he's been asked to serve on the executive of just about every producers' organization under the Okanagan sun.



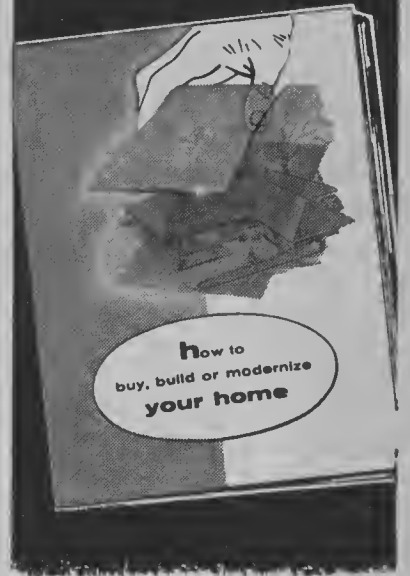
John measures water in his 90-degree weir to find what he has been using.



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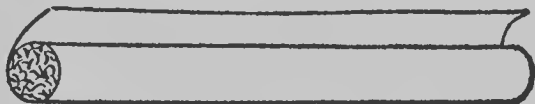
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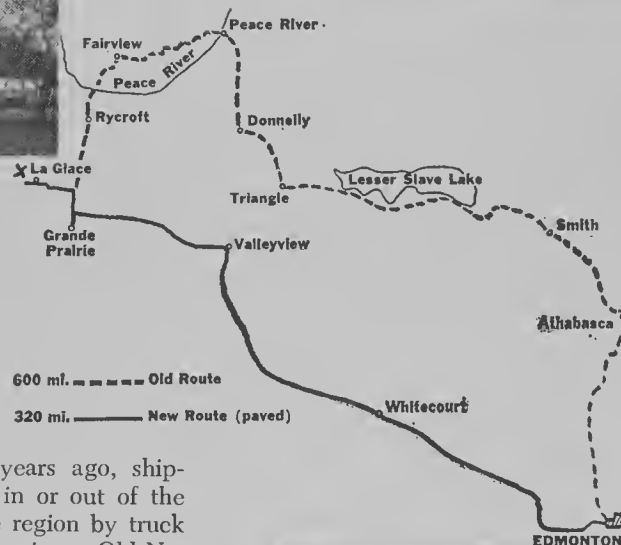


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The Gilkyson
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NOT too many years ago, shipping livestock in or out of the Grande Prairie region by truck was a heartbreaking business. Old No. 2 Highway—often clogged with mud—ran north to the Peace River crossing at Dunvegan, zigzagged along the north bank and back across the stream again at Peace River town, headed generally south from there to Triangle, then 200-odd miles east to Athabasca and hence to Edmonton. In all, it was a 600-mile trip.

Today, the area is served by a new paved highway which runs across the Swan Hills to Edmonton, cutting the distance to about 320 miles. Livestock breeders really appreciate this road because it enables them to get their animals in to the bigger sales such as Edmonton and Calgary. If they go out to purchase stock, it's easier to get home again. Being paved, the new road makes that old bogeyman, the weather, look like a monkey's uncle.

Purebred Hereford breeder Floyd Gilkyson, who farms near La Glace, north and west of Grande Prairie, used to travel the old road, and remembers its hazards. Floyd came to the Peace River from Bashaw, Alta., in 1929, and started to farm his own quarter section about a year later. He grew his first crop on 8 acres, out of a total of 18 acres that had been cleared and broken. At the present time, Floyd's "Odin Stock Farm" contains 2,400 acres, about 1,160 acres of which are under cultivation, producing wheat, oats, barley and fescue seed.

The 150-head Gilkyson Hereford herd started with the purchase of



Veteran auctioneer Clarence
Damron officiating
at Edmonton's bull sale.

a single purebred cow in 1942. This switch to cattle after a few years of straight grain growing, came after 2 dry years had drastically reduced grain yields. In 1942, however, cattle raising in that area was pretty much of a gamble too. Prices were poor, even for those located close to the big markets.

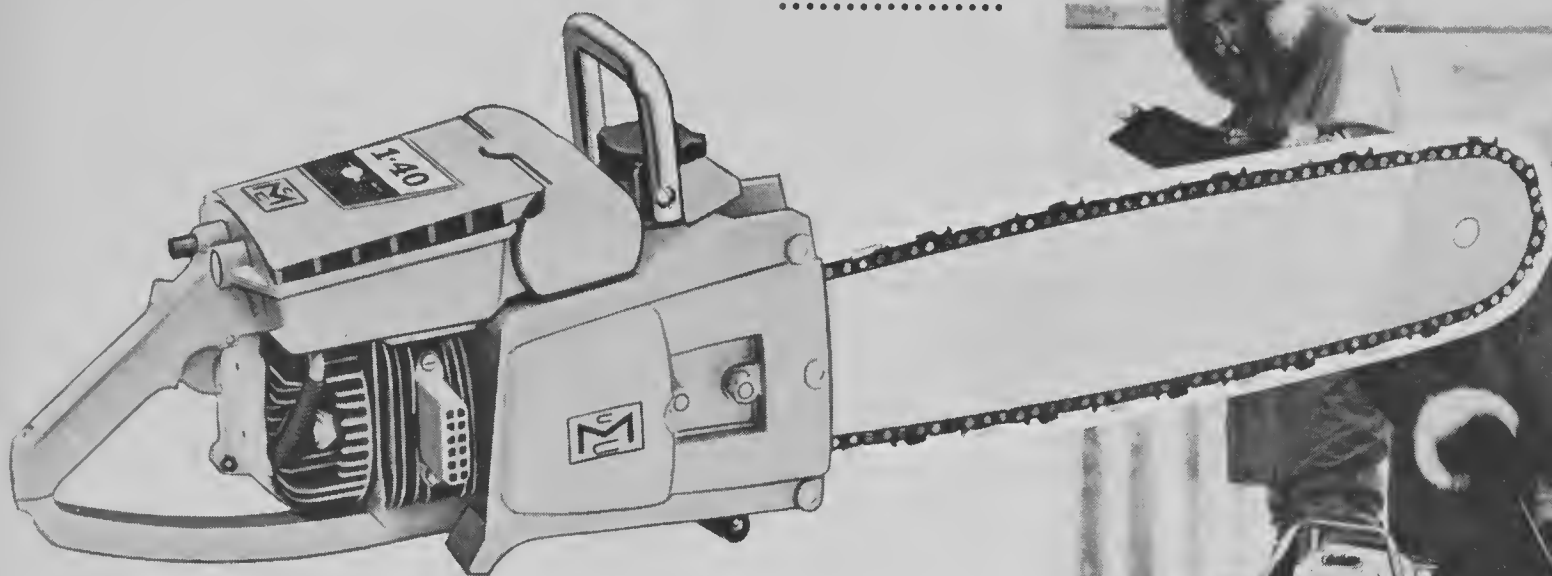
It took a lot of faith in the future to go into the business if you lived "back of beyond" at the tail end of that meandering No. 2 Highway. But that faith was well justified, as evidenced by the present cattle market boom, the new road and completion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Vancouver to Dawson Creek.

Floyd is considered one of the pioneers of cattle raising in the La Glace area, which today has become a Hereford center in the Peace River country. Recognition of this came in 1951 when the Gilkysons received the Master Farm Family Award for community leadership and good farming practices.—C.V.F. V



Floyd with a purebred herd sire bought at this year's Edmonton bull sale.

NEW McCULLOCH 1-40



**STARTS EVERY TIME
STAYS ON THE JOB**
even at **30 BELOW !**



TORTURE TESTS PROVE IT! At 30 below zero . . . at 140 above in the desert . . . in 500 hours of continuous running . . . through 57,000 consecutive starts . . . and in 250 actual Field Tests . . . McCulloch Number One Chain Saws for 1960 prove their Dependability!

30 BELOW ZERO: In special Cold Chambers, these saws pass every test. Even after sitting 40 congealing hours at 30 below they turn over easily, spark into life, and are rarin' to go!

140 ABOVE: Even in baking, vaporizing desert heat, these new McCulloch Number One Chain Saws show no fault!

57,000 CONSECUTIVE STARTS: Photo at left shows how Number One saws are tested for dependable starting. Hour after hour, day after day, they are started, accelerated, stopped. One saw was started 57,329 consecutive times! Results: The unit started with an average of 1.07 pulls on the rope; at end of test was in excellent condition. Starting spring tension and engine compression were normal; moving parts showed negligible wear.

500 HOURS CONTINUOUS SERVICE: A McCulloch Number One was set to work under variable speed and load conditions for almost 21 days . . . 502.3 continuous hours! Examination afterwards showed no defect which could cause down-time.

250 SAWS ON FIELD TESTS all over Canada and the U.S. prove these new McCulloch Number One Chain Saws stay on the job.

THE NEW McCULLOCH 1-40 shown here is a Torture-Tested champion. For heft without weight it's got McCulloch power and direct drive, and an easy-handling 18 pounds. Finger-tip controls and Lubri-Mac automatic oiling help keep up a steady pace, and the famous Pintail Chain has the teeth to zip through the work . . . Torture Tests prove it! The perfect saw for all-round cutting . . . and see that low price—

NEW 1-40 with 16-inch bar . . . \$169.95

**WIN
A NEW
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1-50!**
**50 BRAND NEW
CHAIN SAWS
TO BE GIVEN
AWAY IN THE
McCULLOCH
"LUCKY CUT"
CONTEST!**

Your McCulloch dealer is ready now to help you win a new chain saw. Go in and see him, have a look at the new McCulloch 1-50. Try it out on a log—there'll be one right at the store. Take a few good cuts—see if you don't agree the new 1-50 is terrific. Then get an entry form from your dealer. Fill it in; he'll send it to McCulloch for the draw.

Nothing to buy . . . nothing to risk! Don't miss your chance to win a new McCulloch chain saw!

THE NEW 1-50

What a chain saw this is! All the power of a heavy-weight, but it handles like a light-weight. This new 1-50 is the champ for professional pulpwood production and all-around work for felling, bucking, topping, pruning, limbing. It's packed with McCulloch Number One saw features, and it only weighs 18 pounds. New 1-50 with 16" Bar and Pintail Chain, \$199.50.

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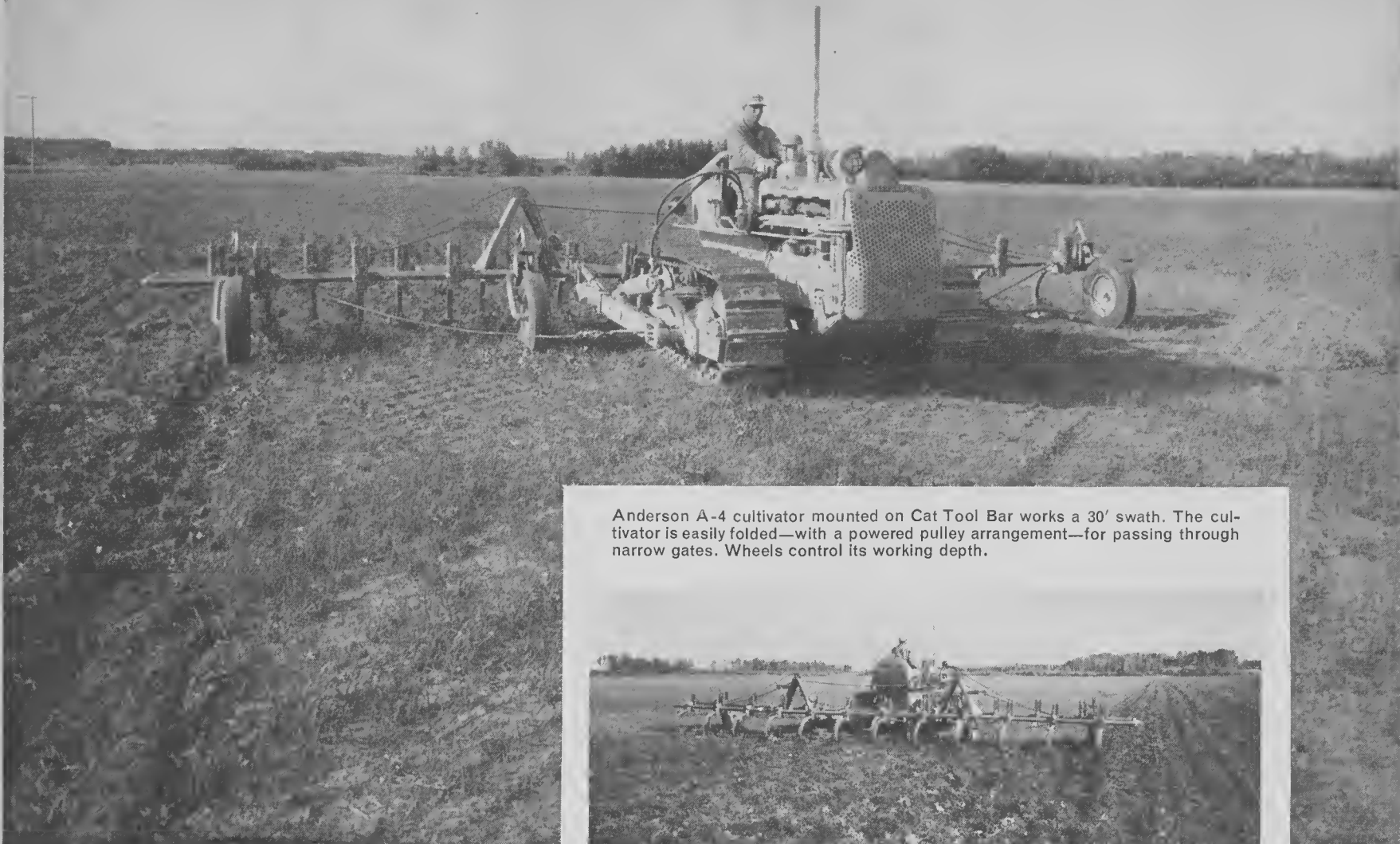


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Anderson A-4 cultivator mounted on Cat Tool Bar works a 30' swath. The cultivator is easily folded—with a powered pulley arrangement—for passing through narrow gates. Wheels control its working depth.

WHY

Leo Couture switched back
to track-type power...

Once a man has had a taste of farming with crawlers, it's quite a shock to go back to wheels . . . sort of like farming with horses again. That's what Leo Couture, Debden, Sask., found out—and that's why he now owns a Cat D4 Tractor. Here's what he says:

"The D4 is a fast worker. We cultivate 10 acres per hour, 100 acres per day, working in third gear. Our Anderson flexible cultivator has 24-17" shovels. Previously, we pulled a 12-foot cultivator with a large diesel wheel tractor.

"Last spring we started on 100 acres in early May as soon as the soil was dry enough to work. This was two weeks ahead of any of my neighbors. Using the D4 and Anderson cultivator, we set the shovels 2" deep for killing weeds and conserving moisture. We also attached 30' of harrows. The result was a field better prepared and cleaner of weeds than any we've ever seen."

For land improvement work, Mr. Couture's operator detaches the tool beam, swings the draft arms to the front and attaches an angling-type bulldozer. One job was cutting and piling brush on about 200 acres. Another was building a farm road 60' wide and one mile long. The tractor-dozzer has cleared trees as big as 12" in diameter at the stump.

With performance like this, it's no wonder that Leo Couture prefers Cat track-type Tractors. Wonder how well Cat Diesel Tractors will fit your farm? Certainly it will cost you nothing to find out—just call your Caterpillar Dealer!

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BULLDOZERS**

LIVESTOCK

What To Do For Rhinitis Control

*New farm clean-up measures may
lead to effective control program*



[Guide photo

*Alderson's paddocks are 33 ft. by 66 ft., with alternate ones empty to keep
sows well apart. They farrowed there last fall and litters survived cold.*

SWINE breeder Eric Alderson bought an eye-pleasing sow at a leading purebred sale not long ago, but his high hopes for her were short lived. She farrowed a litter which developed rhinitis.

There is nothing new about this disease. Uncounted herds through the country are infected. But Alderson, who was raised in Britain, had seen the highly contagious disease labeled one of the most serious to confront swine men.

Standing face to face with it himself, the dismayed swineman, who is manager of McLeod Farms, Aurora, Ont., moved quickly and deliberately. To prevent spreading it further, he suspended sales of all breeding stock from both his English Yorkshire and Landrace herds (many of his animals are imported stock). Then, he asked swine diseases specialist Dr. C. K. Roe at the Ontario Veterinary College what to do next.

For almost a year now, he has followed a program laid down by Dr. Roe. He believes he has cleaned up the disease, too. What's more, that program looks like it could become an important first step in bringing this costly disease under control for swine men across the country.

DR. ROE points out that rhinitis is one of the swine industry's worst problems. "Once a pig is infected, there is no satisfactory cure, no drug to squirt in its nose to overcome it. There isn't even a satisfactory diagnostic test to identify the disease in living animals. We have to kill the animal to make a positive diagnosis. We don't know yet what organism causes it either, so there is no vaccine to prevent it.

"Yet it is a costly disease. Some infected pigs may grow well, but others, with their snouts twisted, and their breathing hampered, may take a year to reach market weight. Infected pigs,

VIRUS PNEUMONIA. This is another serious infection. It may be the most widespread of all swine diseases. As with rhinitis, there is no satisfactory diagnosis or cure in live pigs, although it can be diagnosed in dead animals.

It's one of the country's problem diseases, but the program that Dr. Roe is using to clean up rhinitis herds is aimed at the eradication of virus pneumonia too. He hopes to clean up both infections at once from herds.

Dr. Roe points out that a similar program has been set up and tried in Britain, Sweden, South Africa and Australia. In Britain, at least, herds are being certified free of virus pneumonia.

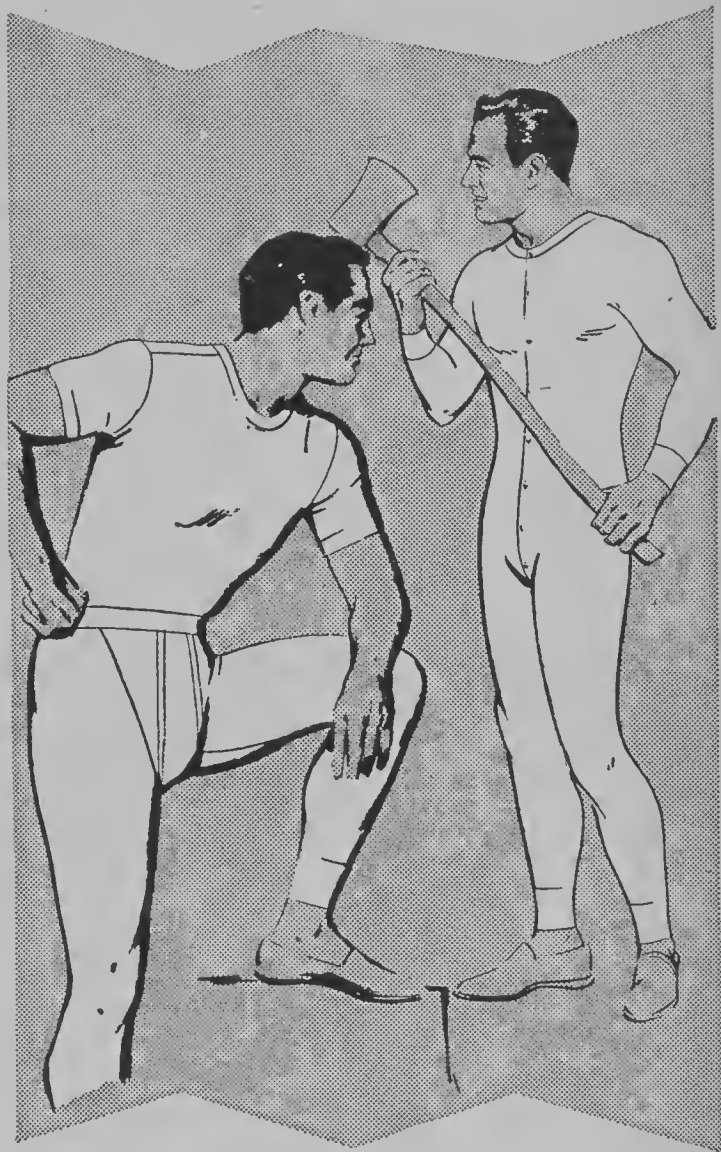
their resistance lowered, are easy prey to other diseases too. And once a herd is infected, it is no use to sell the entire herd, disinfect, and start over again. The disease is so widespread that you can't be sure of getting disease-free stock. Pigs that look healthy may be carriers."

Dr. Roe suggested the following rigorous program to Alderson, and it would be just as suitable for any swine man.

Select the best of your older sows, and prepare to farrow them in complete individual isolation. Summer-time is preferable, when the pigs can be fenced outside in individual paddocks, each one at least 10 feet away from the other.

A few days before each sow is to farrow, wash her thoroughly with soap and disinfectant. Then place her in the isolation paddock. Feed her along the fence so you don't have to step into the pens. Once her litter reaches weaning age, get a veterinarian in and inspect each pig care-

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Stanfield's "1400" and "AC" line underwear provides full cold weather warmth, for outdoors yet has the light weight and absence of bulk that allows indoor comfort.

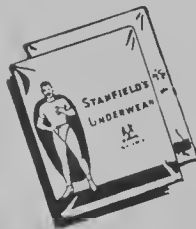
STANFIELD'S "AC" LINE . . . made from the highest-grade cotton and wool yarns in a fine rib knit.

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BOYS' COMBINATIONS of fine cotton yarns. In short sleeves, in white only (01601), and long sleeves in natural only (01700), sizes 6-16 \$2.95

All prices shown are approximate.



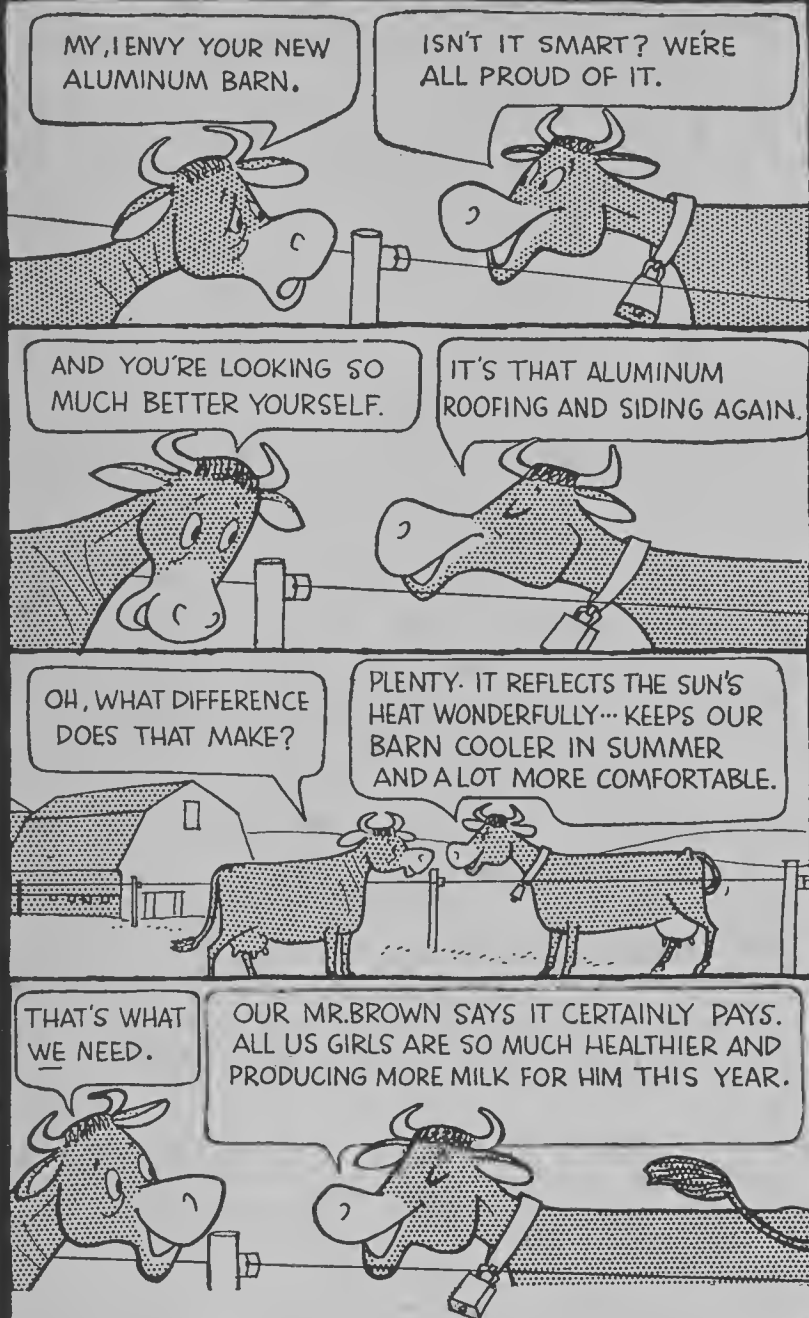
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LIVESTOCK

fully. If the litter is apparently disease-free, go on feeding the pigs in isolation to market weight. (Alderson fed out the litters right in the paddocks where they were farrowed.)

If there is still no sign of the disease, you might save the best gilts for the breeding herd. But send the barrows and cull gilts to market, and make arrangements to have the heads examined at a regional laboratory. If there is no deformity of the nasal bones, the veterinarian can be pretty sure there is no disease. Then, that sow and future litters can be retained for breeding stock. If any of the litters of the isolated sows reveal infection, dispose of the entire litter and the sow as well.

ONCE all infected animals have been sold, clean up and disinfect the old pig pen well with steam or hot lye. Leave the premises vacant for 30 days. Then, the disease-free stock can be returned as the basis for the clean herd.

"From then on, don't introduce outside animals to the herd," advises Dr. Roe. "Keep it isolated. Raise your own breeding stock."

For swinemens who set out on such a program, and who wonder where they will buy disease-free boars once they get their herds cleaned up, prospects are brightening. Several breeders are following Dr. Roe's program. If the program is successful, Ontario's Livestock Commissioner, W. P. Watson, is hopeful that the government will be able to develop a policy through which it can certify specific seedstock herds as being completely free of the disease.—D.R.B. ✓

Under Cover Feed Handling

LANG DUNLAP has built an inexpensive feedlot system that enables him to handle feed under cover. This is a real asset in winter on his farm at Kinistino, Sask.

He has a buyer in Prince Albert obtain feeders for him whenever he needs them, and last winter fed 62, including 17 calves, for an investment of \$8,600. He sold them in small lots at 1,000 to 1,200 lb. from February through to early summer.

Built into the south side of his loose housing, which opens onto the feed-



[Guide photo]
Lang Dunlap's hammer mill is driven by power-take-off for grain and hay.

lot, Lang has self-feed bunks with bins above them. One of these is 16 feet long and holds about 250 bushels of grain, and the other of the same size is for hay. The feed bunks are double-sided, so cattle can feed inside the loose housing or in a small yard outside. Usually they prefer to feed outside, even in winter.

Right alongside this feeding set-up there is a shed containing a hammer mill, which is operated by power-take-off from his tractor. This converts wheat, oats and barley into chop, which is piped into the 250-bushel bin. By removing the sieve and using the knives, the same hammer mill chops the hay and adds straw, and this is piped to the other bin by a simple rearrangement of the spout. A small hopper is set on top of the hammer mill to mix in stilbestrol and other additives.

Right next to the shed, Lang has an ingenious hay store, consisting of the roof from an old granary set on the ground and reinforced. This enables him to handle the hay and operate the hammer mill without going into the open. He plans to add a similar structure for straw.

There is a larger corral with electric fencing where the feeders are free to go in summer. A well in another corner of the feedlot supplies the watering trough, which is heated in winter by lighting a built-in fire once a day. Although Lang has electricity in the home place, his feedlot is some distance away and it would be costly to run the power to it for his hammer mill and watering trough.

The hay is brome with a little alfalfa. This and the grains are produced on Lang's 1,000 acres. He has 30 acres of tame hay, supplemented with slough hay and occasionally wild oats. He also has 400 acres of wheat, 150 in mixed grains and 100 acres of oats.—R.C. ✓

Need Vitamin A

FEED good leafy hay and silage as part of the normal winter ration, and you'll reduce the danger of a vitamin A deficiency in cattle. Ontario Veterinary College points out that this condition is frequently seen during the long winter stabling period, and is most likely to occur in cattle under 2 years of age, especially calves in their first winter. ✓



This covered hay storage is simply a reinforced roof from an old granary.

LIVESTOCK

Managing
Beef Cow Herd

HERE are some tips from Ontario Agricultural College for the management of beef cow herds:

Each cow needs about 1 acre of good legume grass, 2 to 3 acres of renovated grass, or 5 to 6 acres of brush and woodland grazing.

Pregnancy test all cows each fall and sell those that are not with calf. Aim for at least an 85 per cent calf crop.

Breed heifers between 18 and 20 months of age, and they will average an extra calf during their stay in the herd.

If you don't use A.I., buy the best bull you can, and preferably one that is production tested. Keep at least 1 bull for 25 cows and try to have the semen tested before each breeding season.

Under reasonably good pasture condition, your bull should sire calves out of mature cows that weigh at least 475 to 500 lb. at 8 or 9 months without creep feeding.

The bull should show no heritable defects and his relatives should be free of such defects as dwarfism, uterus prolapse tendencies, or unsound feet and legs.

Limit the breeding season to 2 months, then remove the bull and keep him away from the cows. This way, you will have a more uniform bunch of calves at weaning time.

Keep down feed costs, creep feeding calves only if you are going to sell them as fat butcher stock or to carry them over for full feeding on dry lot.

If you have shelter, plan for early winter calves. January and February calves give you more weight to sell. Weaning calves should weigh a minimum of 450 lb. or probably they will not pay expenses. v

Notes on
Livestock

Staggers. In an experiment at Lethbridge where ewes are fed peavine silage, lambs suckled directly on their dams are developing the anticipated condition known as staggers. However, it is noted that lambs bottle-fed the ewe's milk, which has been kept 2 hours in open vessels, do not develop the abnormality.

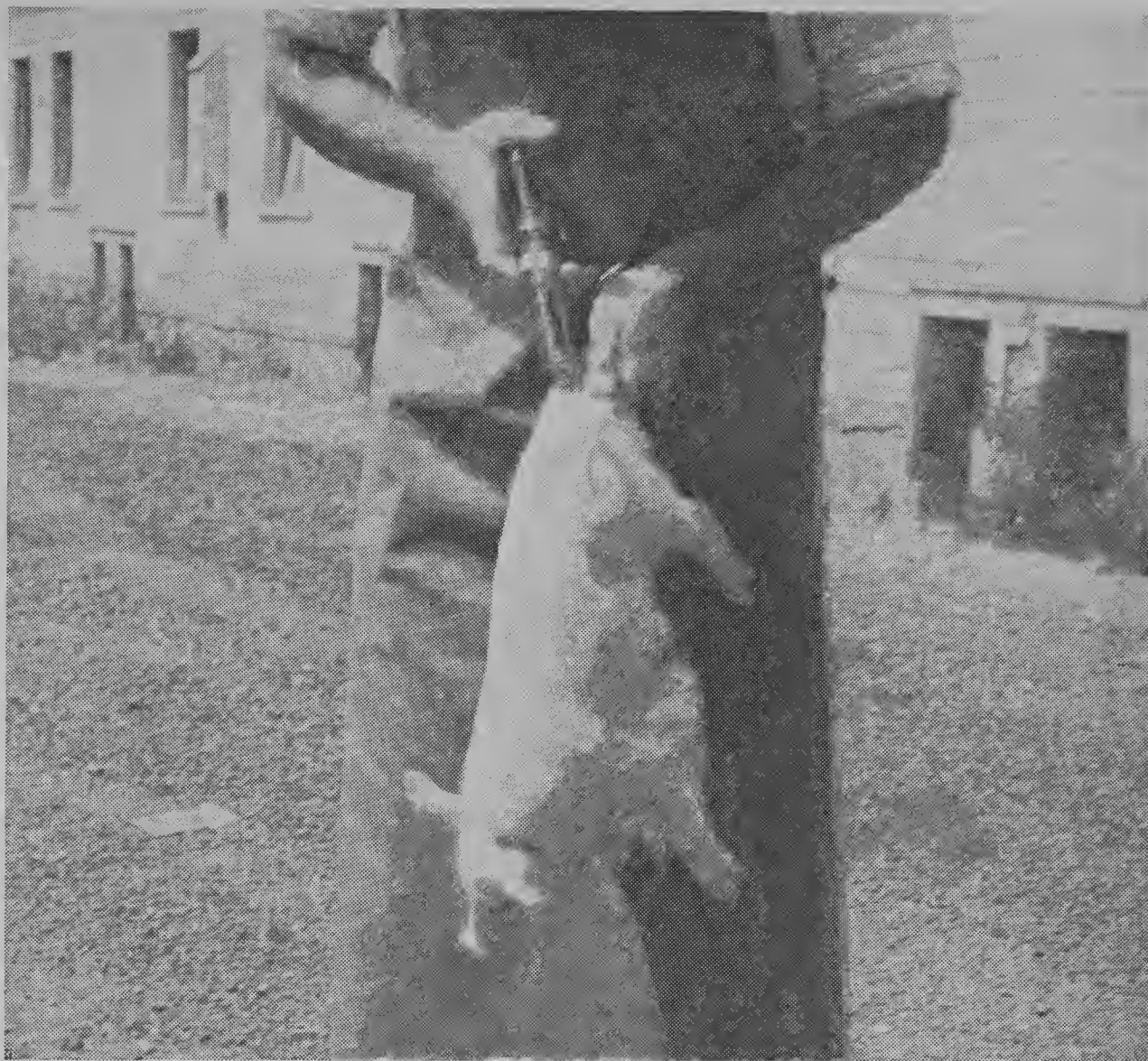
Flies. Cows protected from flies gave 66 more pounds of milk during a 56-day test at the University of Arkansas.

Vitamins "A" and "D." A relatively high incidence of crippled and unthrifty calves from the 1958 crop is reported from the Fort Vermilion area. Poor summer pasture due to dry weather and a lack of hay in the winter feeding program suggest a deficiency of Vitamin A and D.

Labor. It takes almost 129 hours a year per cow in a 10-cow dairy herd, but only 80 hours per cow in a 30-cow herd, testers found recently in Minnesota. Labor-saving devices seem to be the answer.

Milk. Milk production per cow in the U.S. went up to 6,162 pounds for 1957, a gain of 20 per cent in the last 10 years.

(From the Health of Animals Division, News Letter.) v



SINGLE SHOT OF 150 mg. IRON DEXTRAN* SAVED 211 MAN-HOURS

At the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, it took 2 men 30 seconds to catch and inject, or treat by mouth, one pig. For the 1,400 pigs weaned last year at the O.A.C., this figures out to 23.4 man-hours per treatment. Pigs needed only one shot of 150 mg. of iron, but they needed at least 10 oral treatments, to fully escape anemia, requiring 234 man-hours of work a year.

What's more, after some practice one man could inject 2 pigs a minute alone.

The O.A.C. have tried most forms of iron. They found that pigs needed two or more shots of injectable products containing 100 mg. of iron or less per shot to insure full protection from anemia.



Baby pigs not treated, or not fully treated, may cost you money.

"It's not always death that cause anemic losses. Slow gains, poor feed efficiency and lower resistance to disease control can sap away more profits than death losses," say the O.A.C.

Mr. Gerard Gosselin, St-Anselme, Cte Dorchester, Quebec, had been dosing his pigs orally once a week. This spring he compared oral powders with Imposil, using pigs of the same birthweight. His records show an average weight advantage of 10.66 lbs. per pig at 8 weeks of age for the 150 mg. Imposil.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, reports: "Work at Lacombe, Alberta, has indicated that not all injectable iron supplements are equally suitable. Experimental results have established that iron in the form of an iron dextran complex is far superior to other forms of injectable iron."

Only Imposil* contains 150 mg. of iron per 2 c.c. shot.

Imposil is fully absorbed and doesn't "leak" out when properly injected—means no waste and no staining of valuable pork cuts.

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IT'S NO USE LISTENING

You cannot hear borderline spark plugs



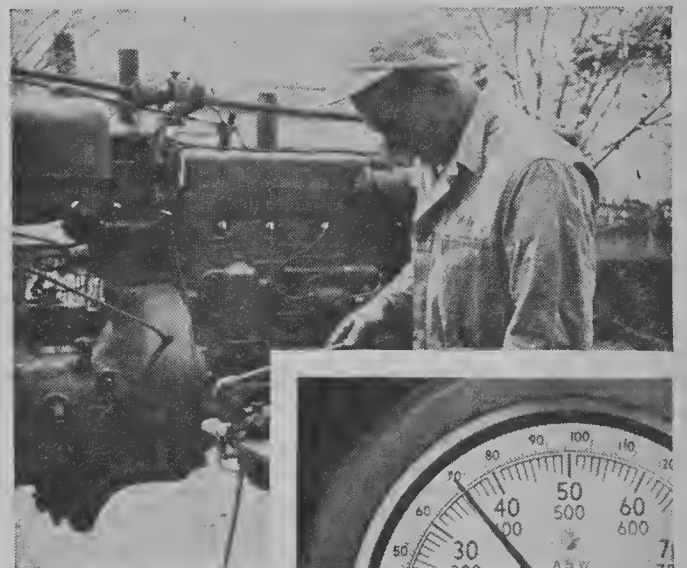
TO THE ENGINE...

misfire when waste gas and power

An engine with borderline plugs sounds like one with full-firing plugs! But see what a big difference there is in performance and economy...

BORDERLINE SPARK PLUGS are neither "good" nor "bad." They are not good enough to deliver full power and economy from every drop of gasoline. Yet they are not bad enough to misfire noticeably. Borderline spark plugs waste power and gas—and they do it without telling you! Although it is certainly possible to hear misfiring after plugs have gone through the borderline stage, even the most experienced mechanic or engineer can't tell the difference between *full-firing* plugs and *borderline* plugs just by listening to the engine.

Yet there's an important difference in power and economy! (The test reported at right gives an example.) That's why you should put new spark plugs in your tractors every 250 hours of operation. In cars and trucks every 10,000 miles. And be sure to install the choice of every major tractor maker—*Champion spark plugs!*



This tractor had no noticeable misfiring or engine roughness. The engine sounded all right. Dynamometer reading showed top power to be 36 hp. Old plugs were replaced with new Champions. Nothing else was done.



With new Champions, top horsepower was 39—up 3 hp! Gas economy increased 10%! The old, borderline plugs had shown no apparent misfire—yet new Champion spark plugs gave that much more power and economy.



Get full power with new

CHAMPION

SPARK PLUGS



He couldn't hear any misfiring, even under load, when he listened to the engine of this tractor and several others. Yet dynamometer tests showed some of these tractors had power-wasting borderline spark plugs!

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

"I highly recommend Gillett's Lye"



Mr. Carman Hodgins, Denfield, Ontario. One of Ontario's outstanding cheesemakers, Mr. Hodgins inspects and weighs a portion of the 30,000 lbs. of milk received daily at the Devizes Cheese and Butter Co. He highly recommends Gillett's Lye for the sanitation of dairy equipment.

Mr. Hodgins is the cheesemaker at the Devizes Cheese and Butter Co., with 99.68% of his cheese going into the top grade during 1957. Cooperatively owned, the factory takes in over 30,000 pounds of milk per day from the farmers in the immediate district. Naturally, cleanliness is of utmost importance in this operation. And Gillett's Lye is used every day in cleaning up and disinfecting against germs and bacteria. Says Mr. Hodgins, "On rubber and stainless steel, I highly recommend Gillett's Lye as a disinfectant."



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Has 100 Cows In His Dairy Lot

TWENTY years ago, just as the depression was passing into history, young Russell Rowntree took over the heavily mortgaged home farm from his father at Woodbridge, Ont., and set out to build a profitable dairy operation. By last fall, he had expanded his farm to 450 acres of land. He had a fine stanchion barn, his herd numbered 100 cows, and he was shipping nearly one million pounds of milk a year.

And then, one night he was awakened to the smell of smoke. By morning, the entire barn, with a winter's supply of hay as well, was a shell of smoking ruins. It was a tragedy, but one of a different kind to that faced by most farmers who watch their buildings disappear in flames. By last fall, a new railway was hemming him in on one side. A four-lane super-highway was being built across another side. The city of Woodbridge was talking of annexing his land. It was, in fact, a logical time for Rowntree to sell his land at real estate prices, and call it quits.

But he was too much of a dairyman for that. Before the ruins were cold, he called in engineering specialist, John Ogilvy, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, to discuss new buildings. He calculated that loose housing accommodation, and a milking parlor, would cost only half as much as another stanchion barn. Then he proceeded to develop one of the most interesting dairy set-ups in the province.

FIRST, he built two truss-supported open-front barns (59' wide, and one of them 135' long, the other 105') adjacent to the still-standing tower silos to provide 70 square feet of lounging area per cow. He added a 10' by 10' concrete stave silo for wet brewer's grains, and installed automatic unloading equipment for the three silos. These he connected



Guide photos
Russ Rowntree's barns could be moved if he quit Toronto area. He may have no choice.

to an auger which conveys feed to the manger extending 130' corner-wise across the yard. He concreted the entire 135' by 59' yard (laying the concrete in 20' squares divided by 1" boards).

He also dug a huge pit silo to handle corn silage, and to complete his own personal dairy revolution, he switched allegiance from the dairy to which he had shipped for 20 years, to a Toronto newcomer which was bottling milk in 3-quart jugs, and seemed to offer a better chance for further expansion. He bought a bulk tank truck of his own at the same time, to do his own hauling.

Rowntree's experience during and since his changeover have thrown an entirely new light on dairying. It revealed ways to cut costs, increase his output, improve his herd health. Here are his views on some points affecting every dairy farm today—ones that are particularly important to specialized dairymen like himself who are stepping up their operations.

Winter Forage: With his hay crop burned last fall, he had to rely on more silage. He grows 80 acres of corn, and now he has found that less labor is required to handle this crop than to handle hay. He plans to grow more grass and corn for silage in the future.

Silos: His first pit silo, in which he stored 40 acres of corn, was more convenient for feeding than were the tower silos. He found that handling silage with a tractor-mounted scoop is cheaper than augering it from the upright silos, because the augers require high electricity load at a time of day when rates are high. He intends to install fence-row feeders to complement his auger-fed manger.

Summer forage: He seeded 50 acres of sudan grass this year, and hauled it as green feed to the cows in the yard in August.

Calves: Raising heifers is becoming a nuisance now. He would like to arrange some deal whereby he could sell calves to neighbors who would raise them, and then provide him with an opportunity to buy them back at the going market prices.—D.R.B. ✓

When Cows Show Lameness

FOOT rot, an infectious disease found among cattle, sheep and goats, is caused by a soil-borne germ entering the foot usually through broken skin. The disease is often associated with cattle in mud holes. Here are some comments from N. E. Stanger, animal pathologist with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

The symptoms are lameness, hot and swollen feet between claws or in



Silage and brewer's grains are augered to the cows in the concreted yard.

cleft of hoof, and usually breaking of the skin 5 days later and discharge of a foul-smelling fluid. There is a sharp drop in milk production and loss of weight because affected animals do not graze well.

Examine affected foot carefully, as lameness might also be caused by wounds, stones and nails, or other foot injuries. Treat all infections early. Confine dairy cows in a clean, dry stall. Consult the veterinarian about the most effective drugs for treatment in your locality. V

Drying Off The Dairy Cow

WHAT'S the best way to dry off a cow? Incomplete milking or prolonged drying-off period may be best for udders that become congested or mastitic when milking is stopped abruptly. The advice from Prof. G. E. Raithby of Ontario Agricultural College is that you "go easy, cut feed and water intake, milk occasionally, and if possible remove drying-off cows from the regular milking line.

Professor Raithby emphasizes that the abrupt milk cutoff gives a cow a more complete rest if it is done correctly, but it is not for cows with a mastitic history unless they are cured.

For abrupt cutoff, change the milking routine, remove protein-rich feed, and reduce grain and water. Stop milking completely and seal off the udder. It is a good thing to infuse all four quarters with an antibiotic solu-



Ayrshires grazing at Fairbridge Farm, Duncan, Vancouver Island. Foundation stock of this prize-winning herd came from the famous Fintry Ranch, Vernon.

tion to prevent mastitis after the last milking, if the herd is not free of it.

Cut grain mixture and silage to half usual amounts for 3 days. Then, after sealing the udder put cow on full feed again. Watch the cow closely, and if the seal on one teat breaks, milk all four quarters and reseal.

To seal the udder, milk dry, wash clean and dry with clean towel. Disinfect ends of teats with iodine or alcohol, and dip them in collodion to prevent organisms entering the streak canal. Keep the cow with a large udder in a box stall until swelling has subsided. The udder becomes distended and firm, but usually not too uncomfortable. After 2 or 3 days the pressure starts falling off and milk starts to be reabsorbed from the udder until the gland is dry. V

Cooling Milk During Winter

SOME milk shippers tend to rely on cold winter air for cooling their milk, or more frequently for keeping it cold after the milk has been cooled by a water well or mechanical cooler. E. S. Humbert of the University of Saskatchewan points out that air is a very inefficient cooling agent. Whereas cold running water at 43° cools milk to below 50° in 1 hour, at least 3 hours are needed for the same result with air temperature at -5°.

His advice is to pay the same attention to proper milk cooling in winter as in summer. Remember that slow and inadequate cooling is one of the major factors responsible for high bacteria counts in milk. V

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FIR PLYWOOD WATERPROOF GLUE IS SECRET OF PERMANENCE IN FARM BUILDINGS

Recent statements by agricultural experts emphasize what every practical farmer knows — that fir plywood for farm use must be completely weather and waterproof.

What many farmers may not know is that some plywood is available, for restricted uses, which does not have the permanent waterproof glue qualities of the Canadian made product marked "P.M.B.C. Exterior." There is no visible way to tell the two types apart, except for that industry mark — but the difference in economy and endurance for farm use is very great.

Professor H. M. Lapp, Agricultural Engineer of the University of Manitoba, has this to say: "Farmers purchasing plywood are advised to check the panels for the industry trade mark which identifies the type, and to insist on exterior type only." This is typical of all expert agricultural opinion.

If your lumber yard stocks both types, remember that the one with the permanent waterproof glue is branded "P.M.B.C. Exterior" on the edge of every sheet.



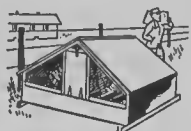
Round and rugged, this circular granary protects wheat against severe Alberta winters — weather-proof, easily built from "P.M.B.C. Exterior" fir plywood.

It was quick and easy to roof this 300 foot cattle shed with big flat sheets of waterproof glue fir plywood — resistant to snow, wind, rain, sun!



Pillar-free storage space makes for easy handling in this fir plywood "Quonset" type root house — economically built above ground to avoid seepage in damp areas.

Rigid frame fir plywood farm buildings like this are easy to build with plans available from your lumber dealer. Plywood construction saves time, too.



These compact poultry range shelters are easily moved from one place to another and are simple to make with square cut, accurately fitting sheets of waterproof glue fir plywood.

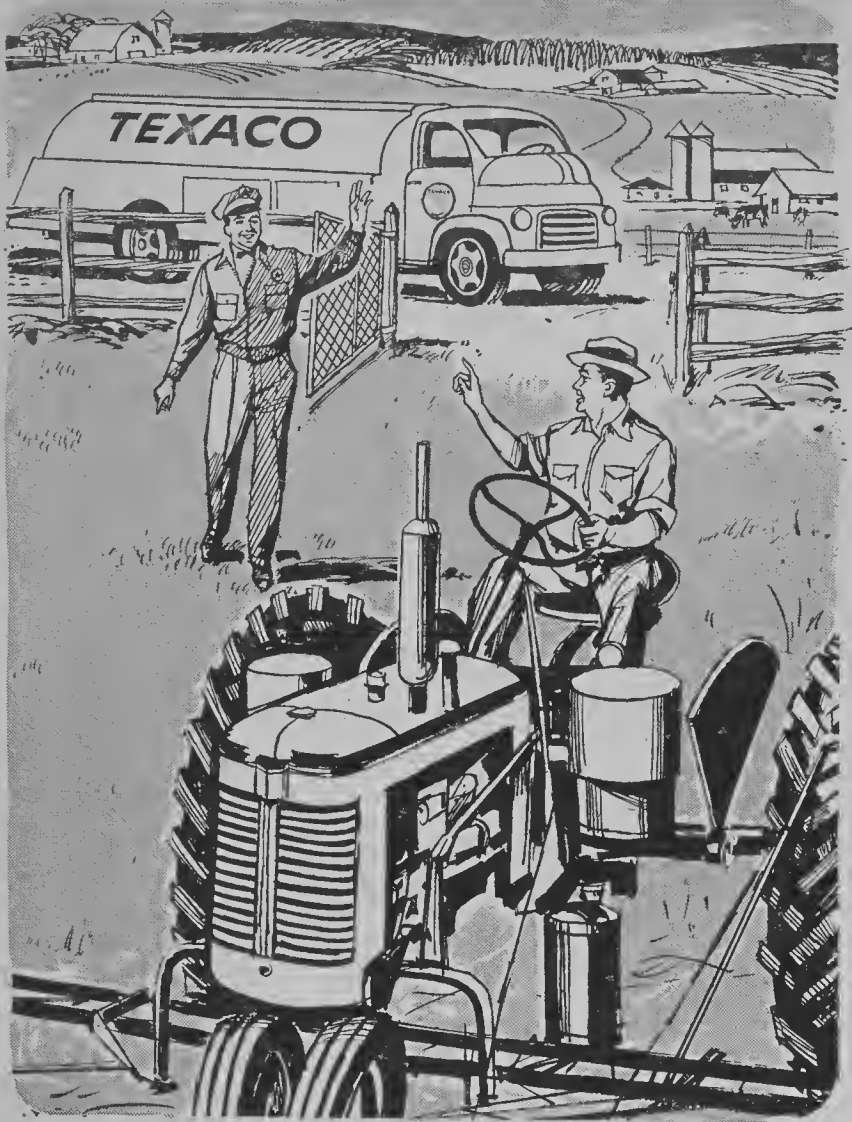
A lot of time-consuming carpentry work is eliminated, framing is reduced, when you use solid sheets of fir plywood to make hog houses and self-feeders.



Plans for all these weatherproof fir plywood structures — and many more — are available from lumber dealers.

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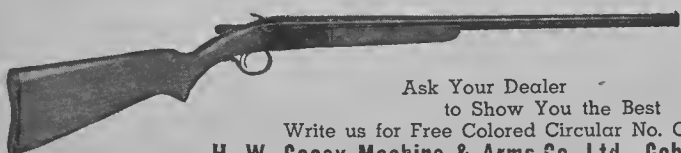
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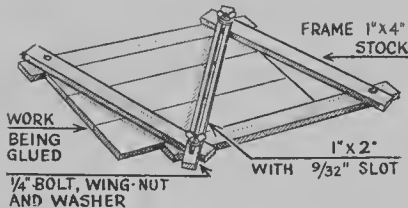


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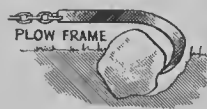
Clamping Frame

A handy clamp for gluing jobs, and easily folded for storage and transportation, can be made quite simply. The size will depend on the work. Use 1" by 4" lumber for the sides of the



clamping frame, locating the bolt holes in the center line of each piece and 4" from the ends. For the bottom pieces, start the holes from the underside, first using a 3/4" auger bit and drilling 3/8" deep. Complete the holes with a 9/32" bit to provide a recess for bolt heads, which will allow the frame to lie flat. The adjusting bar is made of 1" by 2" lumber, and should be at least 2" longer than the diagonal distance across the corners of the frame. Drill a 9/32" hole about 1" from each end of the bar, connect the edges of the holes with parallel lines, and saw a slot. This is secured to the frame with the bolts, wing nuts and washers.—R.S., N.Y. ✓

Handy Puller

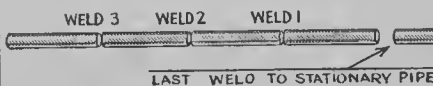


Taking apart all but the frame of an old John Deere breaking plow leaves you with a useful rock and stump puller. It is necessary to dig only one side of a rock free, place the frame into the hole and pull with a tractor, and out she comes.—A.S., Alta. ✓

Clean Putty Knife

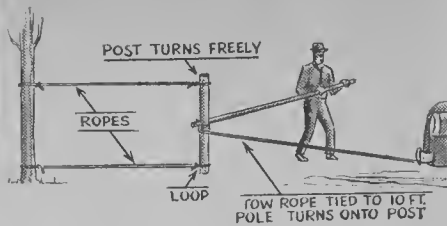
When the putty knife is used for scraping paint or varnish after applying wet chemicals, clean the knife by pulling it through slots cut in a can. This has the added advantage that the paint scraped from the knife falls neatly into the can.—D.E.F., N.B. ✓

Welding Positions



Say you have to weld a pipeline, as shown in the sketch, you can position welding so the job can be done most conveniently from above. For example, the piece of pipe at the extreme right is rigid and cannot be turned, so start at the next one and weld the joints in the order indicated. You position the work by turning the pipe, leaving the rigid one to the last. Before starting a welding job, give positioning some thought and make it as convenient as possible for yourself.—W.F.S., N.J. ✓

Spanish Windlass

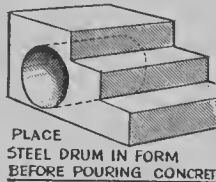


This is handy when an animal or car is stuck in the mud, and no power or footing is available to pull it out. Set a post or find a tree on solid ground, tie two lengths of rope to this anchor, one about 5 ft. up and the other near the ground. At an equal distance from anchor tie a bowline in each rope large enough to take a substantial post, which should be about 6 ft. long and able to turn freely in the loops. Take a third rope from the mired object to center of post, and place around post and tie to a lever about 10 ft. long. Then just walk around the post and rope will pull the animal or car out on the same principle as the windlass.—J.L., Sask. ✓

Wall Painting

After removing wallpaper, be sure all the glue and sizing are washed off before painting the wall. When the surface is thoroughly dry, apply a coat of wall primer, allowing it to dry overnight before painting.—A.N.F., N.B. ✓

Concrete Steps



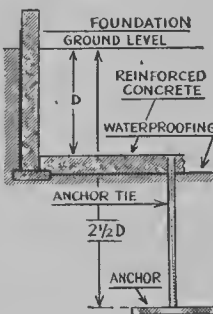
Before pouring concrete for new household steps, place a steel drum or discarded metal barrel inside the form. In this way you can provide a storage space under the steps and also save yourself a lot of concrete.—H.M., Pa. ✓

Car Body Holes

Small rust holes in car bodies can be repaired by plugging them with steel wool, applying flux and soldering. The plug can be filed, sanded and painted with metal primer, followed by a finish coat of the desired color.—D.E.F., N.B. ✓

Waterproof Basement

Here's a method to reduce the basement floor's thickness to a minimum and yet have perfect waterproofing by using an anchor at the correct depth. If floor depth (D) is 4 ft. below ground level, the anchor should be 10 ft. down. Simply multiply D by 2 1/2 and you have the correct anchor depth. The proper place for reinforcing rods is near the top of the concrete floor, so water pressure from beneath tends to bend the floor, making a convex top and placing the rods under tension. Tie the anchor to the reinforcing rods. If there's a big floor area, use several anchors. The object of anchors is to add the weight of the ground beneath the floor to the weight of the floor itself.—W.F.S., N.J. ✓





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SOILS and CROPS



*Together they'll
tame a watershed*

Co-op Keeps Water in Its Place



A typical grassed waterway in the Mack Creek watershed project, and strip cropping farther down this slope, are useful aids to stabilizing this land.

THEY usually have a lot of snow during the average winter in the Hagen district of north-central Saskatchewan. Then in summer, several inches of rain can be dumped on the area in a very short time. The land, sloping from the south down toward the South Saskatchewan River, can soon have a network of rills slicing through the fields, making gullies and carrying good topsoil down to the bottom lands. The only way to prevent it is to direct the water into Mack Creek and its tributaries.

That's why 41 farmers around Hagen have banded together in the Mack Creek Watershed Co-operative. Their main weapons are carefully planned channels, or runways, strip cropping and the use of crops that will add fiber to the soil. In less than three years, with the provincial government paying half the cost of engineering and seeding runways, they have established 17 miles of these water channels and overcome most of the worst erosion problems. Guiding the project is Chris Holm of the provincial Plant Industry Branch and John Prodanuk of the Department of Co-operation. They are also responsible for three other co-operatives tackling similar problems in neighboring parts of the valley.

Ed Reine, president of the Mack Creek co-op, has set a good example. Among other things, he used his own scraper to doze out a deep channel

alongside one of his fields, and cleared the brush back from the edge of it. It pays to keep brush away from fence lines, otherwise the snow drifts into deep piles and during the thaw sends an almost continuous run of water that could make the channel overflow and start the erosion again.

The Mack Creek project, covering about 50 sections, started on the upper slopes. The simple reason for this was that unless the top was stabilized there was little chance for farms in the lower areas. Strips running across the slopes vary from 10 to 40 rods wide, the narrower strips for the steeper slopes. Grassed waterways help the larger ditches to cope with the flow, but field sloughs are often left undisturbed, because adding this water to the normal runoff could overtax the runways and cause more flooding problems.

Sweet clover is now a popular crop for adding fiber and stabilizing the land as a green manure. Clarence Mickelson, secretary of the co-op, has used this method to good effect. He seeded the clover with registered Montcalm barley in 20-rod strips in the spring of 1958, then harvested the barley as usual and carried the clover through to this year. He is also trying strips of brome and clover, which are cut and baled in early summer, and then the fields are summerfallowed.

This trend to grass and clover in what is traditionally a cereal crop area



An uncontrolled waterway, not in the Mack Creek watershed, shows how land can be taken out of cultivation when nothing has been done to prevent it.

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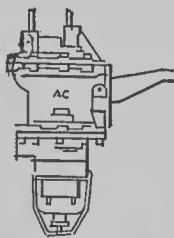
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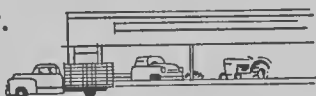


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SOILS AND CROPS



Here is the locally made tree planter. Behind it is ag. rep. Doug Gourlay (right) discussing the day's planting schedule with operator John Loewen.

has not started a major swing to livestock yet. Most farms have a few cows, but the land is generally considered too good for extensive pastures and haylands. Some of what they are growing for conservation finds a ready market as forage seed, and there's always a demand from other districts for their hay. Chris Holm foresees the possibility of supplying forage under contract to the Saskatoon milkshed, for example. Or perhaps they may organize a community feedlot in the area.

Ed Reine has noted an increase in the local cattle population during the past 5 to 10 years, and he is starting to build up a beef herd himself.

What happens next will depend on market trends. But in the meantime, Hagen district farmers are learning a lot about controlling water erosion, and already are holding some of the Mack Creek watershed's wilder habits in check.—R.C.

Mile-an-Hour Tree Planting

A TREE planter, which they had manufactured locally, was kept busy last spring by farmers in the Louise and Roblin municipalities of southwest Manitoba. The previous year's dry season had made them more conscious than ever of the value of field shelterbelts for protection against wind erosion and for keeping snow cover on the fields. Orders for maple, elm, caragana and some evergreens had been sent in months ahead of time through the provincial department of agriculture.

The planter, owned by Louise municipality and operated by John Loewen of Mather, is a simple affair, but it does a good job. A cultivator blade and two disks are fixed on the center line to break up the soil surface and open a furrow. These implements are retractable. On either side are seats set only a few inches above ground level for the two men who place the seedlings in the furrow. They take the seedlings from the metal boxes in front of them. Behind the men are two rubber-tired wheels to pack on each side of the seedlings.

The planter in operation is towed behind a tractor and can plant at the rate of a mile of shelterbelt an hour.

Orders for trees are accepted several months in advance of planting time. They are supplied free, except for the evergreens, which come at a nominal cost.—R.C.

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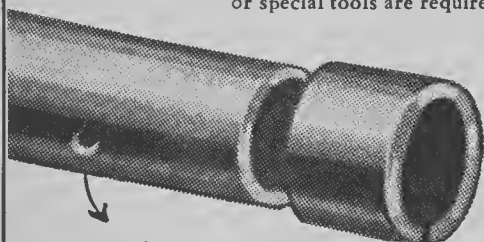
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[Guide photos

Planting caragana on Rod McLennan's farm in the municipality of Roblin.

SOILS AND CROPS

Treatments for Quack Infestations

QUACK grass, also known as couch, twitch or agropyron repens, infests cereal grains, row crops, gardens and grasslands. It thrives in heavy, poorly drained soils and survives in lighter soils. Here's how the Ontario Department of Agriculture suggests you deal with it.

Mechanical methods are the most practical, and to be most effective require about a month of hot, dry weather, with shallow plowing or one-way disking, followed by harrowing or cultivation to expose the root stalks to the drying action of sun and wind. Each time quack grass starts to show green, cultivate or one-way again to prevent root stalks from getting established. This type of operation usually means a partial summerfallow, starting after hay or another early crop and continuing until fall wheat is seeded.

There is not much chance of killing quack by cultivation before seeding spring grain or corn, or after harvesting oats or corn silage in the fall. Usually the weather is too cool and showery at those times to allow much drying out of quack grass roots. In fact, after summerfallow, if the field is not to be seeded to wheat, it is better to seed some crop to crowd out the remaining quack grass rather than attempt to control it by cultivation during the growing season in autumn. Oats and fall rye provide competition for quack and prevent serious increase of the remaining unkilld root stalks.

Chemical treatments are effective for quack, but have two disadvantages. They are costly and they must be used well in advance of planting a crop. The Ontario Department of Agriculture gives detailed information on chemical treatment of quack grass in its publication "Guide to Chemical Weed Control." V

Avoid Waste On Irrigated Pasture

YOU need to plan your pasture program when you irrigate. The spring flush of grass is short-lived, and the ensuing period of slow summer growth will find the unwary faced with a shortage of pasture. Here's the picture provided by a grazing experiment at the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta.:

A typical example was a mixture of brome, orchard grass, creeping red fescue and white Dutch clover in 1957. The grass was about 6 inches high on May 17, at the time that sheep were turned into the first field of a 4-field rotation. Grass growth was so rapid the sheep could not keep up with it and there was considerable wastage. By the end of June, the grass had yielded 40 per cent of the total yield for the year, and records also showed that one-third of the yield to that date had been rejected by sheep. It had to be mown off and discarded.

Growth was slower during July, increased slightly in August, and almost ceased in early September. Grazing continued up to October 3, but on accumulated growth only.

Here's what to do. For season-long pasture, with irrigation, stock the pas-

ture at the summer level of production, and conserve the spring surplus as silage or hay; or make a separate seeding of a dual-purpose mixture that can be harvested for hay in June and grazed during summer to supplement the main pasture. A suitable mixture for the latter purpose would be brome 8 lb., creeping red fescue 6 lb. and alfalfa 2 lb. per acre. Regardless of the scheme, June is the critical period. The use made of June's vigorous growth can make the difference

between a highly successful and a mediocre operation. V

Keep It On the Truck

DON'T be one of those who scatter millions of weed seeds and a considerable amount of grain when hauling grain in open trucks to the elevator or seed cleaning plant. You can prevent it by having a tarpaulin over the load.

One Alberta farmer who weighed his load after an 18-mile trip found

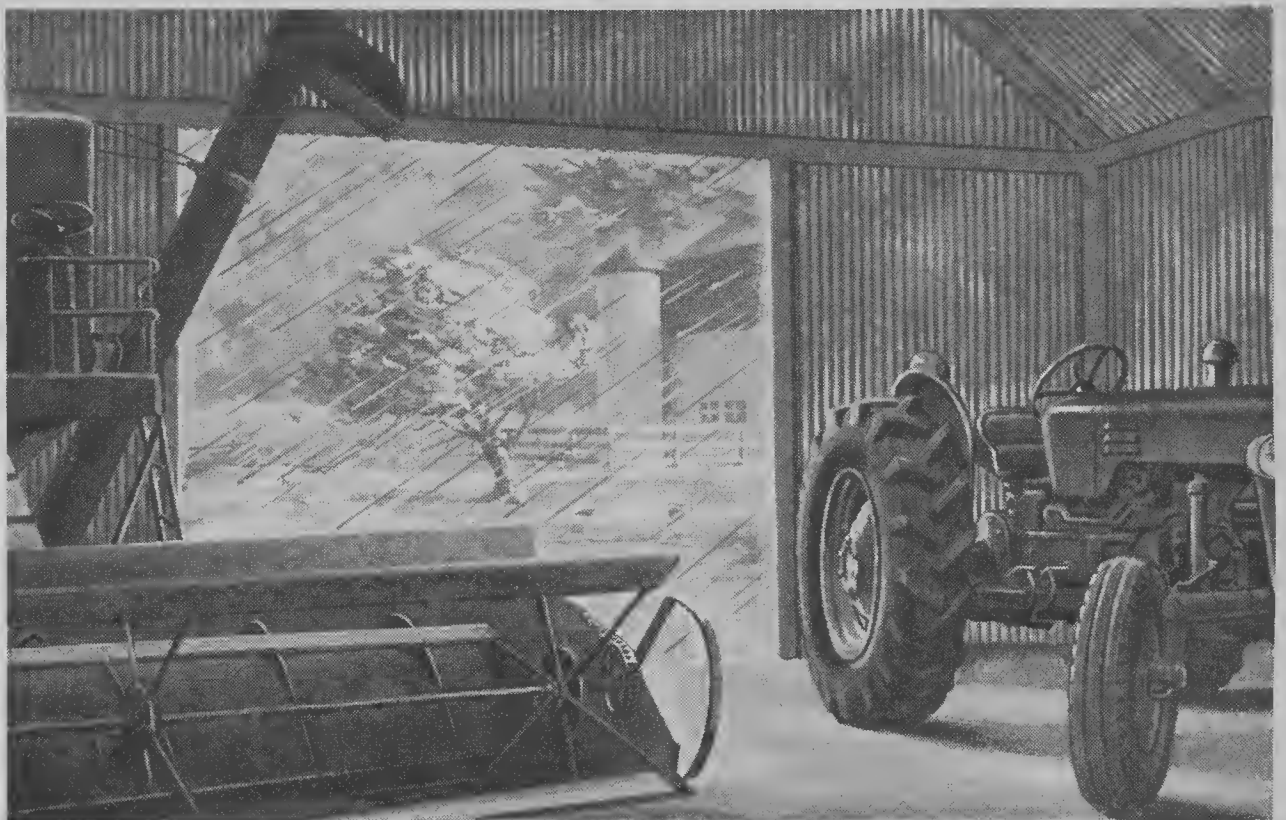
he had lost 13 bushels of barley. In another case 10 bushels of grain disappeared during a 15-mile haul. These losses, and the fact that such noxious weeds as Tartary buckwheat, wild oats, pigweed, Canada thistle and sowthistle are scattered from trucks, make it worth taking some trouble.

W. Lobay, Alberta's supervisor of soils and weed control, suggests that everybody co-operate by covering loads. A tarpaulin costing \$30 to \$40 soon pays for itself many times over in grain savings, and it helps in the endless fight against weeds. V

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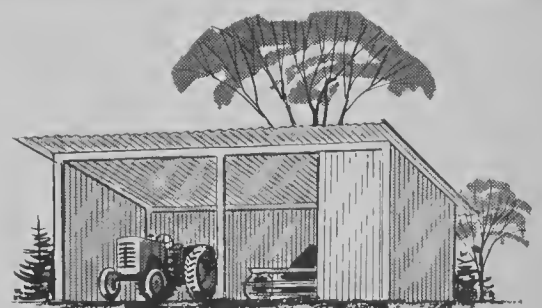
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Buying a New Farm?



Professor Richards with a model of Ontario which shows the various soil types. [O.A.C. photo]

IF you live in Ontario, Professor Richards, head of the O.A.C. Soils Dept., recommends that you ask your agricultural representative to show you a soil map which will reveal the kind of soil present on the farm. It should be available now, for the survey of the soil resources of Old Ontario is just about completed. The report and map of each area give a soil rating showing how suitable the land is for various crops.

In the picture, Professor Richards holds out one of the soil reports over a model of Ontario which shows the various soil types. The model is located in the new and well equipped soils building which has just been completed.—D.R.B.

Yields After Heavy Straw Cover

WHILE tests have not been running long enough to be conclusive, the Lacombe Experimental Farm, Alta., has discovered some interesting trends in experiments with handling heavy combine straw.

Cultural and fertilizer tests on deep black loam indicate that phosphorus as well as nitrogen might be important in improving yields under heavy trash cover. An average of wheat yields from 6 different cultural operations over 3 years showed 44.2 bushels per acre with no fertilizer and 48.6 bushels with 50 lb. of nitrogen. When they added 20 lb. of phosphorus to the nitrogen, yields rose to 52.6 bushels. With only 16 lb. of nitrogen and 20 lb. of phosphorus (100 lb. of 16-20-0) the yield was 49.4 bushels compared with 48.6 for 50 lb. of nitrogen alone.

The cultural operations were one-way in the fall, plow in the fall, blade in the fall, burn in the spring, chop straw and one-way in the fall, and one-way in the spring. The one-way in the spring averaged the lowest yield, and fall plowing was highest. With the passing of time, plowing has become increasingly better. As the project progresses, more definite trends can be expected.

The tests are on a summerfallow-wheat-wheat rotation, with a standardized 2 tons of straw per acre.

Cultural treatments begin directly after removal of the first crop, and fertilizers are drilled in with the wheat on stubble.

Insects In Stored Grain

MAKE regular checks for insects in grain stored in bins. D. R. Robertson, Manitoba's provincial entomologist, recommends checks every 2 weeks. Look for crusted areas on the surface and hot spots in the grain. Hot spots can be located by thrusting an arm into the grain here and there, or by pushing a metal rod into the grain and leaving it there for 10 minutes. If the rod feels hot, insects are indicated.

Attack insect infestations immediately. You can do it by moving and cleaning the grain into a clean granary. If no granary is available, use temporary outside storage.

Fumigants can be used to control insects, if the grain is not out of condition. Higher dosages may be used in winter because grain fumigants are less effective at grain temperatures below 50°F. Fumigants should be used only on grain stored in soundly constructed buildings.

Wild Oat Control Chemical Promising

A new chemical for wild oat control is being field tested on nearly 8,000 plots at three locations in the Prairie Provinces and two in North Dakota. The selective herbicide, which has been given the name "Carbyne," is showing definite promise in the control of wild oats in wheat, barley and flax. It is being tested as a post-emergent spray, and acts as a growth inhibitor. In some cases, this growth inhibition will be sufficient to kill the wild oat plant or, in others, it will retard growth to the extent that the crop grown will crowd it out.

"Carbyne" is a development of the Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo. A decision as to whether it will be manufactured and sold for commercial use will not be made until results can be fully analyzed.

THE LAND-ROVER GOES ANYWHERE



If your work is rough—and your standards are high—you must look at the Land-Rover. This is not just another 4-wheel drive vehicle. It is an outstanding piece of automotive logic, to its every last nut and bolt, every control and moving part.

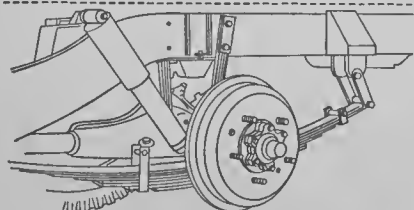
There's no place it won't go (within reason)—up and down hills that will have your heart in your mouth, through mud, ice and jungle . . . or sideways on a 30° grade. Its lightweight aluminum alloy body lets it combine roominess and height with a low center of gravity for incredible stability on any surface.

What's more, climate won't faze it. Where the Land-Rover body isn't aluminum, it's galvanized; won't rust, rot or corrode due to salts, moisture or chemicals. The box-section steel frame is painted even on the inside, for further protection. Land-Rover gives you your choice of a rugged 4-cylinder overhead-valve gasoline engine or an economical diesel plant. Both are designed and built by Rover for Land-Rover service, with all the power you need to go anywhere, and to run other equipment from any of three take-offs.

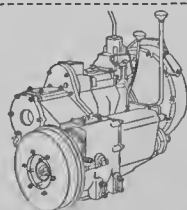
The Land-Rover handles like a passenger car, is com-

fortable to ride in and has a road cruising speed well over 60 miles an hour. There are seven basic body styles in two chassis lengths (88" and 109") including hard-tops, canvas tops and station wagons. Dozens of other special-purpose units are available on order.

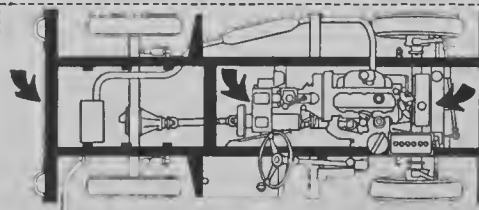
Industrial, farm and private users, plus the armies and police forces of over 30 countries, have found that Land-Rover is "the world's most versatile vehicle." A test-drive will convince you, too. The Rover Motor Company of North America Limited Mobile Drive, Toronto, Ontario; 156 West Second Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia.



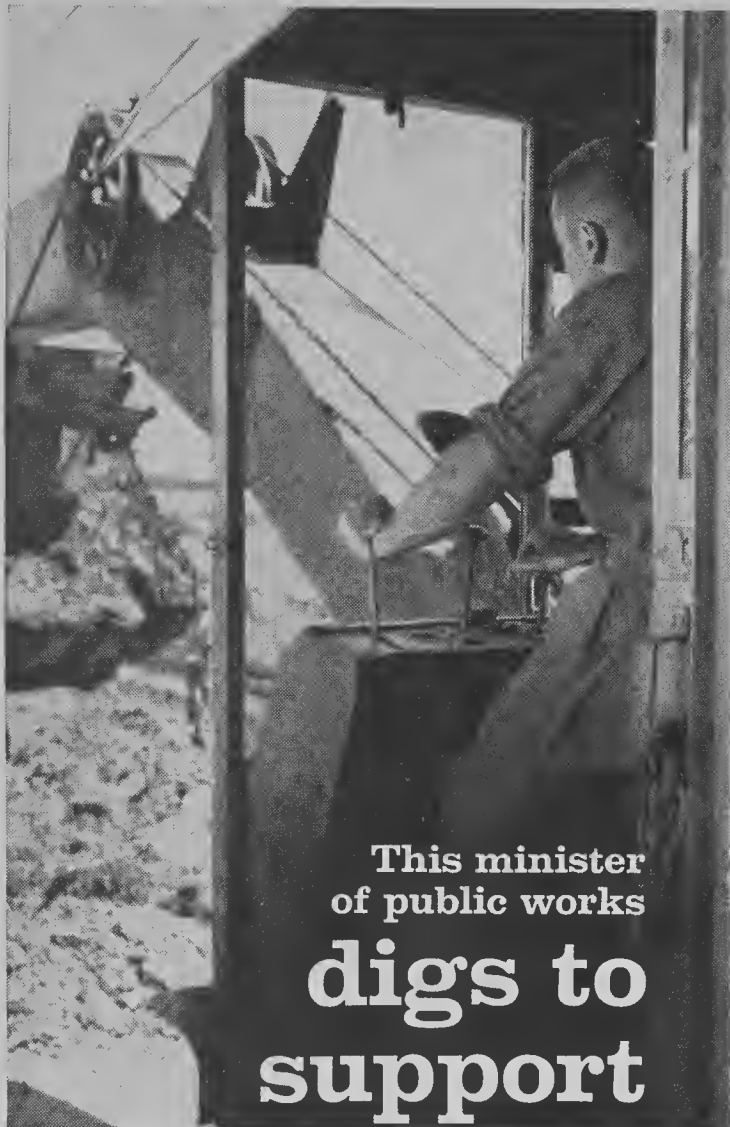
Land-Rover's suspension system gives great stability and a well-balanced ride. Springs are specially graded to combine good riding for normal roads plus toughness for work on broken ground.



The versatile, rugged transmission gives four forward speeds and one reverse. Additional ratios on transfer box provide, in all, eight forward and two reverse speeds, as needed with 2- or 4-wheel drive.



Practical power take-offs may be fitted at three convenient points to drive many kinds of machinery. Four types of units are: rear, with splined shaft or pulley drive; center pulley drive; front-mounted winch.



This minister of public works digs to support 2 families!

One family he digs for will live in a unit of a housing project for which he is excavating the foundation. The other family is his own — and includes four children. He is a good “digger” for dollars and his wife manages them well. So their family expenditures are kept in line with the family pay cheque.

Public works cover a lot of ground. The budget of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa is in the millions of dollars . . . and his department is only one of many.

Money for all departments of government comes through the Minister of Finance who gets it largely in taxes from Canadians such as you. When more money is spent than is collected in taxes, government must borrow from you . . . or else *create new money*. The creation of new money is one factor that leads to inflation . . . which means your dollar buys less and less.

The government has been spending more than you have been paying in taxes. To narrow the gap between income and expenditures, new taxes have been imposed.

The next step should be to reduce expenditures, or at least hold the line. Undertaking new commitments — adding new welfare or other services — will only make it that much more difficult to pay our way. Tell your M.P. at Ottawa that since you are trying to save, you expect *government* to do the same.

You also help when you save more by means of life insurance, savings deposits, and the purchase of government bonds. Your savings help to create a SOUND dollar; and this, in turn, helps to create job security for you and more jobs for other Canadians.

A SOUND DOLLAR MEANS A BETTER LIFE FOR YOU

GIVE YOUR ACTIVE SUPPORT
TO THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

L-659E
A PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA



Two on top and
one on tractor

Pruning Platform Saves Some Legwork



[Vineland Exp. Station photos]

Pruning or picking platform designed by Keith Clarke. Stabilizers can be added to prevent tipping on side hills or with a narrow-wheeled trailer.

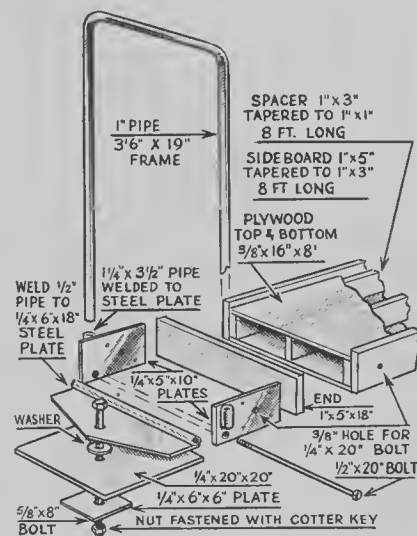
ORCHARDMEN who are tired of climbing up and down ladders to prune tall growing trees, like the apple, might find this platform just what they have been looking for. Keith Clarke, who is extension specialist for the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Vineland, has designed and built a platform that can be



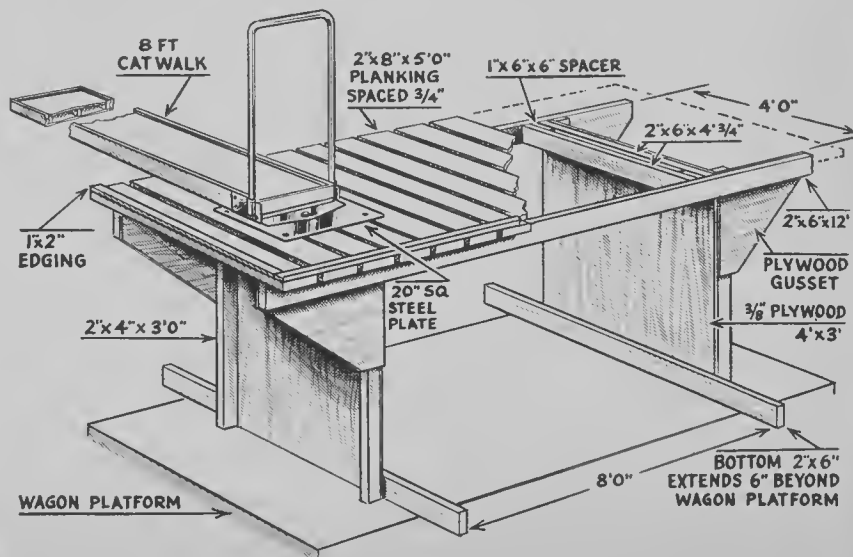
A simple design for stabilizers to be fitted to each corner of the platform.

readily made in any farm workshop. When mounted on a trailer it will carry two men. It may be useful at picking time too, or for thinning the crop. It can be made for about \$60.

Clarke says the platform will be most satisfactory when used in conjunction with power pruners, where a tractor is going to be required anyway. In use, one man would drive the tractor, while two men prune from the platform. He says that one or



Breakdown of the catwalk which is at a right-angle to the main platform.



Sketch of pruning platform shows dimensions of parts to be assembled. The height can be increased, or made adjustable with trestles or blocks.

[Courtesy Ont. Dept. of Ag.]

HORTICULTURE

chardman in New York State, with a similar platform, adapted his tractor so he could drive it from the platform.

Clarke's platform comes with either catwalks extending out from the platform (these are both hinged and pivoted), or slip planks which slide out underneath pipes. It is also possible to add devices for adjusting the height of the platform by making elevating trestles to raise it 2 feet, or inserting blocks for a 1-foot rise. Stabilizers to prevent tipping on side hills are made from pipe as shown in the smaller photograph.

The pruning platform needs to be anchored securely to the wagon or trailer with cable or chain. This is easier when the bottom extends 6 inches beyond the wagon platform at each corner.—D.R.B. ✓

Hybrids for Early Tomatoes

IN a search for a good early tomato, Dr. Jan Weijer of the University of Alberta is basing his program on hybridization to increase vigor as well as earliness.

Many of the hybrids are showing promise. While flowering considerably earlier, hybrids with Lethbridge Early as one parent have shown increases of 300 per cent in weight and 200 per cent in size. This was in the greenhouse, and the results are being checked outdoors, where the difference in earliness is less but still quite pronounced.

Tests are being made with 15 early tomatoes from many parts of the world. One interesting fact turned up is that crossing two early varieties does not necessarily produce an early hybrid. There are also indications that two late tomatoes may yield an early tomato when crossed.

The present objective is a good early tomato for the home grower north of Red Deer. ✓

Home Produce Kept at Its Best

HERE'S some good advice on maintaining quality in home-preserved fruits and vegetables. G. Strachan, food technologist at the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., says the two most important factors influencing quality are harvesting at the peak of maturity and processing as soon as possible. The quality of most vegetables decreases rapidly after harvesting, and cold storage can only delay the deterioration processes.

Vegetables that are to be frozen must be blanched in steam or hot water to destroy the enzymes that normally cause deterioration. Failure to blanch adequately results in off-flavors and odors. Fruits do not generally contain as many deteriorating enzymes, so blanching is not needed. However, some fruits such as peaches, apricots and pears require the addition of a small amount of ascorbic acid to prevent premature browning.

Packaging affects the quality of all frozen foods. A good package retains the moisture of the product and prevents the entry of atmospheric oxygen. There are containers to satisfy any

requirement. Some films used for freezer bags, such as polyethylene, are not entirely satisfactory for keeping oxygen out when storage is over 6 months. However, the convenience of this material offsets its weaknesses.

The quality of canned vegetables can be improved by blanching and cooling before placing them in cans. This means extra work. Pressure cooking for a short time improves color and flavor for all vegetables, and the quality is better than if the vegetables are cooked in an open kettle.

Containers for canning are limited to metal cans and glass sealers. But glass containers should be inspected and new rings used. ✓

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*Right across the Prairies,
farmers will tell you...*

"These CASE tractors: a



"On my 1280-acre farm, we pull the new CASE wide one-way disk harrow easily at faster speeds with the CASE 900 Diesel. In fact, we're now pulling as many as three 14' implements in tandem. This tractor has real power and you can't beat it for economy. My CASE 900 has cut total fuel costs for my farming operations to about 8c per acre. It's sure easy to handle too. My 11-year-old son drives this tractor after school with as much ease as I do."

ALBERT SCHAFFER, Hussar, Alta.



RAY HABING owns a 400-acre mixed farm at Hozelridge, Manitoba. He says: "Pulling four 14' plows, my Case-a-matic Diesel uses 1 3/4 gals. per hour, and between 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 gals. per hour with a 12' cultivator. My old gas tractor used to burn about 3 gals. per hour, so we're saving both in gallons per hour and in fuel cost of diesel as against gas. And we're getting work done about 25% faster."

LORENZE SCHNEIDER pulls a CASE one-way disk harrow with his Case-o-matic 800 Diesel on his 1400-acre farm near Wolseley, Sask. "On our farm," he says, "we need a tractor that can pull wide implements and get the most from every gallon of fuel. That's why we bought this Case-o-matic 800. It's saving us plenty of time, especially in rough patches, and is really economical with our baler, too."

***More and more Prairie farmers
are joining the BIG MOVE
to CASE Tractors - - for top
power and economy reasons.***





PETER C. LUX

Humboldt, Sask.
"This CASE 700 Diesel is a wonderful change from any other tractor I've ever owned. I can work all day on it and feel 100% in the evening. And you can't beat it for PTO work."



STEWART LOWRY

Darlingford, Man.
"This CASE 700 Diesel is a wonderful change from any other tractor I've ever owned. I can work all day on it and feel 100% in the evening. And you can't beat it for PTO work."



JAKE WIEBE

La Riviere, Man.
"I can pull a 14' heavy duty cultivator through stubble to any depth with my CASE 900 Diesel. You can't beat it for all day riding and driving comfort."



DAVID GLOVER

Roland, Man.
"My Case-o-matic 800 Diesel is saving me about 50¢ an hour on fuel. It takes a 12' disk in 4th at 5 m.p.h. It's easier to drive and handle than my other tractor."



D. A. ROSS

Hazelridge, Man.
"I'm working $\frac{1}{2}$ faster and doing a better job with my CASE 900 Diesel and new equipment. We're now pulling a 13' deep-tillage cultivator at 4.9 m.p.h. on stubble."



VERNE N. MERRICK

Walseley, Sask.
"This CASE 700 Diesel is the best tractor we have ever owned. Recently we averaged 8 acres an hour pulling a 12' cultivator at 4-5" depth, using 13½ gals. in an eleven-hour day."



IRWIN LOEHR

Muenster, Sask.
"On my hilly ground, I can save a great deal of time with my Case-o-matic 800. It's a very safe tractor to operate, and I can work 100 acres using 4 gallons of diesel fuel."

the BEST in the West!"



"On my 1500-acre farm, we own two CASE tractors—a 900 Diesel and a Case-o-matic 800. They're more economical than any tractors I previously owned. My last gas-engined tractor cost \$800 a year for fuel. My CASE 900 does the same work for \$360. It has the smoothest engine I've ever seen. There's no trace of vibration."

MICHAEL SOROTSKI,
Kenaston, Sask.

No wonder Western Canada is going CASE in a big way! From all parts of the Prairies come reports of new highs in tractor efficiency . . . new lows in operating costs . . . when farmers traded for new, years-ahead CASE Tractors.

In these on-the-spot reports, the facts and figures speak for themselves. Read them over, then get proof first hand. See for yourself how a tough, thrifty new CASE Tractor can give you all the *extra pull-power* you want to cover big acreages faster and pare down your costs to an all-time low!

See why these big, work-speeding CASE Tractors are setting the pace for comfort and smooth, easy handling—the kind of comfort and easy handling that makes a real difference when you're working long, continuous hours in the field.

Now's Your Last Chance for the Deal of the Year on the Tractor of the Year - - a Thrifty New CASE!

There's still time left to cash in on the big, BIG savings CASE dealers are offering with their "L.C.D." Trade-in Plan. So call your CASE dealer. Get an eye-opening "proof-of-power" demonstration *plus a handy free raincoat*. Get his terrific "Lowest Cash Difference" offer for your present tractor NOW!

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"My Case-o-matic 800 has more power all the way 'round, yet we're saving one gallon of fuel per hour on hilly ground pulling 12' implements in tandem. On my previous tractor, my arms and feet were going continuously. But Case-o-matic Drive makes it easy. The tractor takes hills in 4th with no gear changing. I feel a lot less fatigued at the end of the day."

CARL LENIUS, Kendal, Sask.



"We're averaging 300 hours on 500 gallons of diesel fuel with our Case-o-matic 800 on all kinds of work—chisel plowing, seeding, spraying, post-hole digging, land levelling. This Case-o-matic pulls a bigger load than my previous tractor with the same fuel. We're cutting our costs right down the line."

WALTER SIEGEL, Muenster, Sask.

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I can match any
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thank goodness

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POULTRY

*The villain is
being reformed*



[Guide photo]

These chickens thrive on rations containing rye at Nappan Experimental Farm.

New Use for Rye As a Poultry Feed

TALK about a smiling villain around the farm, and grain rye can qualify every time. It's easy to grow, and thrives on soil that won't grow more popular crops. It's an off-season crop too—ready for planting when work isn't too rushing, and ready for harvesting at a similar off-season. But as feed for livestock and poultry, it's been a villain all its life.

That may all be a thing of the past though. Tom MacIntyre, superintendent at the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S., has been using rye in broiler rations with remarkable results. He has found that up to 30 per cent of the rations can consist of rye.

"Rye was a poor feed in earlier days," he recalls, "but we felt it was time to evaluate it as a feed ingredient, in the light of recent advances in nutrition. We tried it in vitamin-enriched rations."

Chicks still don't grow as well on rye, as on wheat or corn, of course, but pelleting makes a big difference with it. In fact, pelleted rations containing 30 per cent rye gave as good growth as unpelleted rations not containing rye.

Plan Ahead To Brood Poult

WITH another turkey season moving into its final stages, and the start of the next season not too far away, this advice on brooding from the Alberta Department of Agriculture is worth considering.

No more than 500 poult should be under one brooder. Many turkey raisers think that 300 per brooder reduce mortality and make the poult more uniform.

Poult should be kept in the immediate area surrounding their brooder for a week or 10 days. So you will need cardboard or wire guards to prevent them from wandering. Guards also prevent poult from piling up in one part of the house.

Recommended brooder temperature is 95° at 2 in. above the floor at edge

of hover. Reduce temperature 5° per week until artificial heat is no longer needed.

As regards litter, remember that poult will eat anything small enough to go down their throats. Cover litter with sacking in the confined area, leaving nothing but starter to eat. Newspaper covering is not recommended because it does not give poult sure footing.

Keyes trays are good feeders for the first few days, but ordinary spindle feeders should be provided so the poult will grow accustomed to them. Glass or metal fountains are used for the first few days, but then poult can be switched to automatic waterers. Make sure they have plenty of water and feed at all times.

Cost of Feed For Egg Production

COSTS of feeding for egg production were compared recently by Prof. J. B. O'Neil of the University of Saskatchewan at the annual conference of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association.

Based on local prices, he said a producer using his own grain and feeding concentrate pellets with the grain, did so at a cost of \$2.09 per cwt., or \$41.80 per ton; feeding mash with grain cost \$2.10 per cwt., \$42 per ton, plus the labor of hand feeding whole grain; feeding an all-mash diet cost \$2.26 per cwt., \$45.20 per ton.

For the producer using his own grain and feeding all-mash pellets, there is the choice of having the grain picked up and the complete pellet returned in bulk at a total cost of \$2.77 per cwt., \$55.40 per ton; or having feed delivered in paper bags and adding \$4 per ton to the cost.

A producer buying all his feed would have the following costs: an all-mash diet, \$3.59 per cwt., \$71.80 per ton; all-mash pellets, \$3.79 per cwt., \$75.80 per ton; mash and grain diet, \$3.43 per cwt., \$68.60 per ton, plus labor of hand feeding whole grain; concentrate pellets and whole grain, \$2.96 per cwt., \$59.20 per ton.

(Please turn to page 44)

QUALITY CANADIAN PRODUCTS CONTAINING QUALITY INCO NICKEL

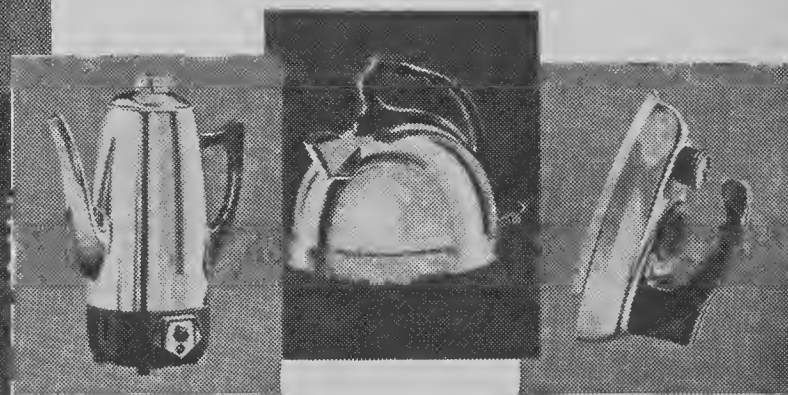
New nickel-chrome lined oven cooks more evenly, cleans more easily

The beautiful new range you see here is a marvel of modern cooking efficiency. And a brilliant new concept in design. It can be mounted on kitchen cabinets or counter tops; or you can hang it on wall brackets at any desired height. With slide-in burner units, a drop-leaf cutting board, a rotisserie, automatic timers and heating controls, it provides wonderful new conveniences for the housewife.

But perhaps the most interesting and time-saving feature of all is the nickel-chrome plated lining inside the two large oven units. This gleaming bright surface reflects heat better for faster preheating, more even baking and roasting. And it's easier to clean! Grease, burned foods and juice sugars just can't get so firm a grip on that mirror-smooth surface.

That's the beauty of all nickel-chrome plated household appliances! And their utility! They add sparkle to your kitchen. They won't crack or chip; stay bright and new looking for years. The good heavy plating of Inco Nickel underneath the chrome helps insure lasting beauty in depth.

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POULTRY

(Continued from page 42)

The feed cost per dozen eggs ranges from 9.41¢ to 20.85¢, or 31.4 to 69.5 per cent of the selling price per dozen. This is based on an average of 30¢ per dozen to the producer, 4.5 lb. of feed per dozen eggs for an egg-laying breed, and 5.5 lb. of feed per dozen eggs for a heavy breed.

Professor O'Neil pointed out that even though feed cost per dozen eggs varies according to the method of feeding, the value of any method must be considered also in terms of the productive response of the laying flock. He said that all the feeding methods compared were similar in efficiency, so the feeding method chosen should be considered in terms of cost. ✓

Disease And Additives

IT appears from nutrition studies at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., that the benefits of an antibiotic or an arsonic acid derivative in chick rations may depend on exposure to disease.

Chicks were reared to 6 weeks of age in battery brooders, which had been cleaned and disinfected before use. A supplement to the ration of an arsonic acid derivative (45 grams per ton) or aureomycin (15 grams per ton) had no influence on body weight or feed efficiency. Both compounds

improved weight gains and feed efficiency of chicks reared on old litter, in floor pens, where the degree of disease infection would be expected to be higher than in battery brooders.

Arsonic acid supplement gave a growth response equal to that obtained with aureomycin, and there were no further improvements when the two compounds were fed together.

Further tests are in progress to find whether response to arsonic acid may be influenced by the composition of the ration. ✓

Watch Out For These Symptoms

ARE your chickens growing gradually thinner and their breast bones increasingly prominent, although they are eating like horses? If this is happening, and they are not laying and are becoming less lively than others, suspect avian tuberculosis, says Dr. C. H. Bigland, veterinary pathologist for Alberta. He recommends that you lose no time in consulting a veterinarian or sending the birds to your provincial veterinary laboratory if you observe the symptoms.

If they are found to be diseased, it is probable that other birds, and animals such as pigs, have become infected if they have been in contact with them.

The solution is drastic. After positive diagnosis, kill the whole flock; burn those having rounded or knobby white to yellow-white nodules of varying sizes on internal organs; disinfect grounds, buildings and equipment; restock with day-old chicks and let them run only on new, fenced, uncontaminated land; and keep them away from pigs. ✓

Haugh Test On Sask. Eggs

A SURVEY showed that 50 per cent of Saskatchewan's eggs are below standard, reports E. M. Campbell, provincial poultry commissioner. Using the Haugh unit system, it was found that thickness of albumen (white) varied from 80.5 units to 48.5 in the Regina area, and from 73.8 to 43.3 at Saskatoon. Grade A eggs should have a reading of 66 Haugh units, but more than 55 per cent of those tested were below this figure.

Yolk quality was better, but there was some variation in color.

Saskatchewan is developing an egg improvement program, under which producers with facilities for producing high quality eggs should register, and a quality seal would be placed on cartons to identify these producers.

Mr. Campbell points out that the required standard can be reached if producers use improved handling techniques—cooling eggs quickly after laying, and storing them at proper temperature and humidity. Continuous heavy production also tends to lower quality. ✓



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Middle East...*

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These Canadian soldiers are members of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip.

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It Happens In a Flash



This lightning fire leveled a barn, chicken coop and pumphouse, destroyed 20 heifers, feed, a tractor, truck and other machinery. Loss was \$50,000.

LIGHTNING is one of the main causes, if not the biggest, of fires on farms and in outlying areas. We cannot prevent them entirely, but according to the Lightning Protection Institute of Chicago, the dangers of fire caused by lightning can be 99 per cent eliminated.

Benjamin Franklin was the first to take effective steps to control lightning about 200 years ago. Sir Oliver Lodge of England was another pioneer in this field. They understood that lightning is electricity and therefore has positive and negative charges, which are always trying to meet and neutralize each other. In the process, they generate huge amounts of electric power.

When lightning jumps from cloud to cloud it is harmless and we can enjoy watching it. But when an overhead charge comes close enough to the earth it can break through the air's resistance, while a surface charge climbs up to meet it by way of chimneys, towers, barn roofs, power lines and other projections. Lightning control is a means of directing lightning so it will discharge harmlessly in the air or the ground.

To control this danger to life and

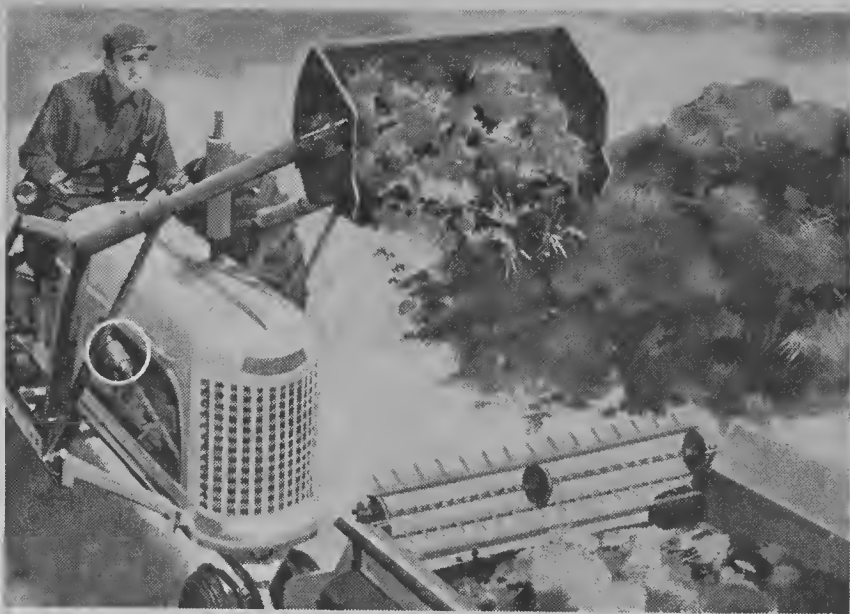
property, the Lightning Protection Institute lists the following precautions:

1. Have air terminals (rods or points) on all prominent parts of major buildings.
2. Space the terminals within 20 feet of one another if they are less than 30 inches tall.
3. Extend air terminals at least 10 inches above ridges, chimneys, dormers, ventilators and other roof projections.
4. Connect terminals to conductor cables so that there are two paths from each rod to the ground.
5. Have 2 ground terminals for single-ridge structures up to 80 feet long; 3 grounds for 80 to 140 feet; 4 grounds for 140 to 200 feet; and 1 additional ground terminal for each 60 feet beyond 200 feet. Use an additional ground for any ell or tee in the building.
6. Extend grounds at least 10 feet into permanently damp soil, or have auxiliary grounds in rock formations or sand.
7. Use ground rods of copper cable, copper-clad steel or heavily galvanized steel at least 5/8-inch diameter.

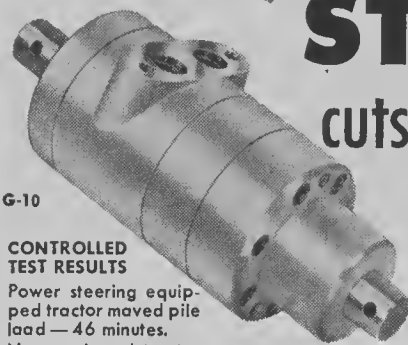
(Please turn to page 46)



This burnt-out barn demonstrates clearly that simple grounding for a metal roof will not provide adequate protection to a building against lightning.



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CG-10

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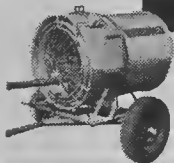
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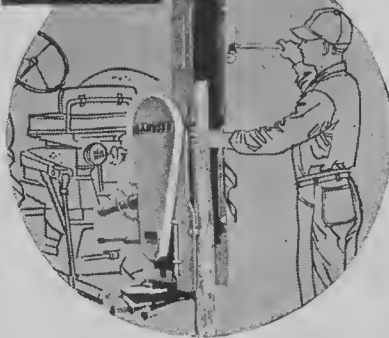
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FARM BUILDINGS

8. Install a down connector wherever a metallic water pipe or well casing enters a building, and connect metal hay carrier tracks to the lightning protection system. Also to be interconnected with the system are gutters, downspouts, door tracks, vent stacks, ventilators, electric, radio and telephone grounds, and metal clothes lines.

10. Have adequate lightning arresters on radio and TV antennas, phone and electric wires. The electrical system should have an arrester to stop surges caused by secondary lightning, and a capacitor to safeguard against any minor surge that may pass an arrester.

With all these precautions, remember that there's a chance in a hundred that a lightning strike can start a fire. The Lightning Protection Institute recommends that you check your insurance to make certain you have sufficient coverage.

(Valuable assistance was given by Prof. L. J. Smith, State College of Washington, in preparing this material.—Ed.)

Whitewash That Won't Come Off

IF you run into trouble with whitewash chalking and rubbing, here's an idea from H. E. Wright of the Ontario Agricultural College: Use a stiff brush and a wet cloth or hose on the old whitewash before applying the new.

The brush removes the old scales and flakes, and the washing takes off the dirt and grease. The surface should be damp when you are applying the whitewash, so it will dry slowly. Otherwise, you'll have chalking and rubbing again.

Apply whitewash either with brush or sprayer. A brush should be wide and you shouldn't attempt to brush out as you do with paints. Lay on a thin coat that will dry opaque.

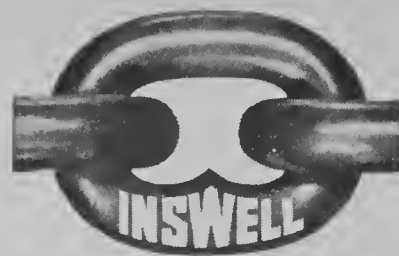
If you choose to spray, stir in the whitewash through a few layers of cheesecloth or a strainer to take out coarse flakes which might plug the sprayer jet. Clean the sprayer when you have finished.

For a mixture that will cover 200 square feet per gallon, try Mr. Wright's system. Make up a cream of 1 bag of hydrated lime and 7 gallons of water several days ahead. Dissolve 6 lb. of salt in 3 gallons of boiling water and mix the two solutions while they are both cold. Then stir 3 lb. of Portland cement into the final mixture.

Plastic Silo Covers

PLASTIC silo covers used on upright silos will practically eliminate spoilage. That has been the experience of John Dalrymple at the Kemptville Agricultural School, Ont. He stored early-cut grass silage in a silo, capped it with sheet plastic and covered the edges with wet sawdust to give an effective air seal. Later, he removed this cap to add corn silage to the silo, and then covered it again with equally good results.

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FARM BUILDINGS



[Guide photo

The new pole barn where Bob Curtis located a surface silo at Fredericton.

Surface Silo In the Pole Barn

IN an attempt to eliminate the problem of frozen silage that often goes along with surface silos, Animal Husbandman Bob Curtis at the Fredericton Experimental Farm, N.B., located the silo right inside the new pole barn he built last summer.

His building is designed to house and store feed for 40 heifers, and to enable one man to look after them in about an hour a day. The barn is 70' long, 56' wide, and measures 10' high

at the front, 24' at the crown, and 17' at the back wall. The 45' by 12' silo, which holds 75 tons of silage, was built on a concrete slab running from front to back of the pole barn, dividing the barn into two sections. A door fitted into the back wall of the barn allows tractors to drive right through the silo.

Hay is stored in one end of the barn, and both hay and silage are fed through self-feeders. The other end of the building provides straw storage and serves as the loafing area.

A 70' by 50' section of yard fronting the shed is asphalted to form a dry exercise area.—D.R.B. V



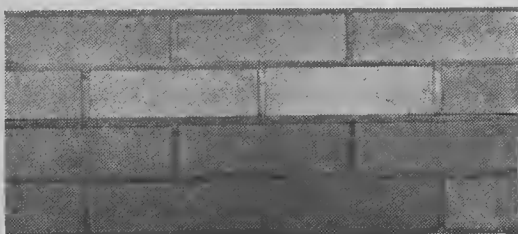
New Spreader

Techni-pattern spreading is a feature of this machine, meaning uniform distribution of finely shredded manure. Paddles have been heat-treated for strength and steel sides chemically treated to combat corrosion. (New Holland) (266) V



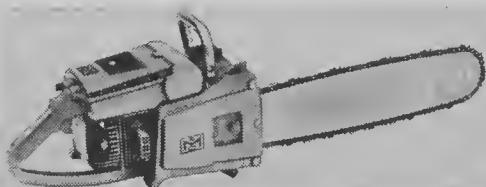
Treated Bricks

A new silicone treatment for bricks reduces water removal from mortar when laying and speeds up the work. Bricks can be cleaned off with hose, keep good appearance for years, and with less inside moisture in winter. Picture shows treated bricks at top compared with stained, untreated bricks. (Dow Corning Silicones) (267) V



Economy Saw

For part-time saw users, this direct drive chain saw weighs only 19 lb. and is said to give high performance at low cost. Features are side-mounted starter and automatic chain oiling. Cuts to 1½" off ground. (McCulloch of Canada) (268) V



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

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if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

Continued from page 15

GAINING CONSUMERS' GOOD WILL

mechanical unloader and self-feeder. It was a first-class illustration of how farmers are taking the back work out of farming, through their swing to push-button operations. And it also illustrated the almost frightening financial burdens they are accepting as they do it.

When the bar-b-q was ready, the group moved to the closely clipped

playing field behind the machine shed, where planks set across bales of hay served as benches. That grassy field, too, is an important part, not only of the Muir farm, but of the entire community, because it serves as a local playground, a place where children learn how to play baseball, tennis, and other competitive games.

Teen-aged Bill Muir explained:

"City children have their parks. Here in the country, we try to provide playgrounds as well. Two or three evenings each week, during the summer, this field becomes a center for local children. It is under supervision of interested people in the community. We have a farm pond, too, which is stone-edged, clean, and ideal for swimming. That's where many of us learned to swim."

AFTER munching the spareribs, devouring the ice cream, and sipping coffee, the group climbed aboard buses. They visited the purebred Shorthorn herd of Bill Illbury first.

Then they journeyed over to the spectacular feedlot of Vern Kaufman, where 500 of Alberta's best white-faced calves, after being on feed for 8 or 9 months, were approaching market finish. In that feedlot was more beef on the hoof than most visitors had even imagined had been gathered in one place before.

Visitors saw them sheltered in an open shed and were told that the total roughage needs of the lot were met from 100 high-yielding acres of grass. The lot was just beyond a hill and out of sight from the main highway. One merchant exclaimed in surprise: "I've driven by here dozens of times in the past couple of years and never realized what was going on!"

At the farm of E. and L. Karn, where a dairy herd and 30 acres of apple orchard vie for precedence, the group watched Howard Karn start up the huge new orchard sprayer, and move out through the apple trees, completely blanketing them in spray.

"This is the sixth spray we have applied so far this season," orchardman Lloyd Karn commented. "The machine cost us over \$4,000, but it does a thorough job. We don't like scabby apples, and we don't believe city folk do either."

Observed one wide-eyed visitor: "I was going to spray my back yard apple tree with a hand sprayer. I guess I had better use my tree for shade, and buy my apples from Karns."

It was probably on their first call that the city people got the most vivid picture of how farming is becoming big business. Agricultural Representative Bob Bell, who helped line up the tour, took the dairy farm of host Alex Muir as an example.

"Muir's investment in livestock is about \$40,000," said Bell. "His investment in equipment is another \$40,000. The value of his land is anybody's guess. His expenses for his farm and 65-cow dairy herd, have climbed in recent years until his operating costs (purchase of feeds, supplies, and repairs) are about sixty dollars a day. His depreciation on equipment is now \$11 a day. Insurance on the farm costs him \$3.65 a day, his hydro bill every 3 months amounts to about two hundred dollars, and his municipal taxes have climbed to \$800."

When Bell suggested that it was becoming very difficult to get a 6 per cent return on the money invested in a farm today, there were no skeptical winks among this group of city folk. People from Woodstock had come face to face with modern farming as it really is.

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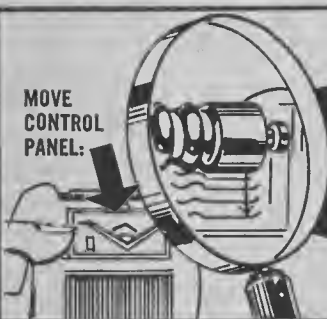


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"That reminds me—the Kennedys
invited us over for Hallowe'en."

Continued from page 17

BIG CHANCE FOR SMALL HERDS

to keep records. The department has prepared a useful summary of costs, including the following information:

	Cows bred per year			
	600	800	1,000	1,200
Cost per cow of salary and 50¢ bonus	\$ 5.85	\$4.47	\$3.65	\$3.10
Semen for first service	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Cost per cow for dry ice, supplies and administration	1.50	1.30	1.10	.95
Totals	\$ 8.85	\$7.27	\$6.25	\$5.55
Adding cost of small car at 4¢ per mile				
20 miles—80¢	\$ 9.65	\$8.07	\$7.05	\$6.35
30 miles—\$1.20	10.05	8.47	7.45	6.75
40 miles—\$1.60	10.45	8.87	7.85	7.15

It can be seen quite readily from this table that economies are substantial when the technician inseminates 1,200 cows in a year, and this is the maximum recommended for him to handle alone. If there are only 600 cows to service, the total cost exceeds the service fee of \$10 for distances over 25 miles, without counting repeats. It is evident that mileage per cow and the number of services per cow can make the difference between profit and loss.

Another item, not shown in this set of figures, but published by the department, is the saving achieved when the co-op owns a small car for the technician to use. The cost of this is rated at 4¢ per mile, compared with 7¢ if a large car is provided by the co-op, and 10¢ per mile allowance if the technician is expected to use his own car. A glance back at the table will be enough to show what increased transportation costs would do to the total cost per cow.

THE big question yet to be answered for the 500 or more farmer-members of the Spalding, Muenster and Kelvington artificial breeding units is what kind of calves they will get. To judge by the improvements made through using A.I. elsewhere, with semen from bulls in the Ontario units, they can expect better calves than they used to have, and probably at less cost.

Herd improvement is, of course, the most important aspect of A.I., rather than just relieving farmers of the need to keep their own bulls. Pete Mannors, who is technician of the Wolseley Artificial Breeding Co-operative in central Saskatchewan, which is now in its second year, has this to say: "In 5 years the members can hope to accomplish improvements that they would have tried to make in 50 years with a normal breeding program."

Pete points out that very few of the bulls providing the semen are not proven sires. The exceptions are the bulls purchased as calves on their records alone, but the A.I. centers are using bulls up to 10 and 12 years old. This means in the dairy breeds that the older ones not only have daughters but a great many grand-daughters in production, and their production records are a guide to the results that can be expected. In the beef breeds, bulls can be rated by putting their progeny into the feedlots and testing their rates of gain and feeding efficiency. In fact, says Pete Mannors,

there's as much room for beef producers in A.I. as there is for dairymen.

The Wolseley co-op inseminated 800 cows in its first year of operation, and in the second year has been traveling at the rate of 1,500 to 1,600. As is the case at Spalding, A.I. is finding a response that indicates a very real need in the livestock business. This is confirmed by the pressure building up in other areas for the same type of organization. As the saying goes, Dr. Howell "has really started something."

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Night Call

by RALPH WHITLOCK

THE gusty spattering of rain against the window has been like the scampering of frightened mice. The ashes of the crumbling fire occasionally sizzle in protest as a splash of water falls down the chimney. The farmer's last pipe is dying. His wife has already gone upstairs, and he is waiting only to see the late-night weather report on television before turning in. Then the ominous tapping on the door, the stirring of tired limbs and the cowman's report.

"I 'llow you'd better come over to the cow pen. I thought 'Princess' would have had her calf before now, but when I looked in just now she wasn't any further forward than she was at half-past six. Seems to me she's giving up trying."

Out into a wet and windy world, where the yellow light of the lantern dances to the blustering gale. Into the warm and suddenly still haven of the calving pen. Amber light falls on whitewashed walls and ceiling. The

shadows are deep brown. The restless cow turns to inspect the two men with placid eyes which grow tormented as the rhythmic pains recur. The farmer goes across and rubs her flank, speaking soothingly.

"Lie down, old girl. Lie down."

"She will again in a minute," says the cowman. "The pains'll throw her."

Fortunately, she selects a convenient corner, and the men watch her through the next throes. The cowman is right. She is not using them as she should. Only two ivory-white front hooves can be seen of the calf.

"We shall have to help," the farmer decides.

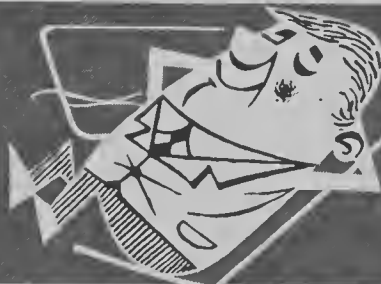
Unhurriedly he fetches the bucket of warm water and the disinfectant, while the cowman retrieves from his secret cache the new nylon calving-rope, padded with chamois leather, which he persuaded the boss to invest in a few weeks ago. Thread it around the hooves. Wait for the psychological moment. Then the strain. The men sweat, the cow lies exhausted, but the calf is born. A big one, too—hence the trouble. It lies flat and motionless on the floor. There is not time for sentiment. The calf must breathe. With deft and incredibly swift movements, the cowman has cleaned the caul from its nostrils, has blown vigorously into its mouth, has slapped its sides and is raising its head. The calf, stung to protest at last against this cavalier treatment, struggles—and is alive.

"Princess" lies with her head extended, past caring about anything. They lift her head and move the calf so that she can see it. The light of life returns to her eyes. She calls to the calf, and looks at the farmer with sudden hostility!

The men sit on straw bales, talking quietly for half an hour, lending a hand now and again when necessary. The calf is licked clean. It struggles to its feet, a fine young bull which maybe we shall be seeing in the show-ring next year. It is safely sucking. The job is over, another night call has been satisfactorily taken; another miracle accomplished. Outside the wind has blown the rain away. Back to bed. In the pen, another item for the June returns.

(Reproduced from "Agriculture," published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, London, England.—Ed.)

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HEADLIGHTS IN THE RAIN

by DOROTHY M. POWELL

IN the prairie sky, shredding veils of cloud became one black turbulent mass. And a spattering of rain darkened Dad Evans' overcoat as he got into the limousine. His son-in-law, Peter Rennie, folded his lean length on the back seat beside him. As the car began to move they could see the attendant standing on the road directing the small procession into a more orderly line. The man's coat tails flapped wildly in the wind and his lips moved.

"What's he saying?" Dad asked.

"Headlights on," Peter explained. "Everyone is supposed to have them on."

"Never heard of the custom. What for?"

"Well, it's a sort of right-of-way signal, I guess. Here in the West, they do it at every funeral."

Chapel bells began to ring. Sonorous melody whipped across the wind-swept town, and Dad muttered, "Nance wouldn't like it." He was aware of Peter's concerned glance. "Never liked a fuss."

When Peter placed a sympathetic hand on his knee, the older man hunched suddenly forward, rejecting the gesture, fists a white-knuckled ball in his lap. Dad's face, still firm-fleshed and handsome, hardened. And the lines between nostril and mouth channeled deeper.

What was this lanky, young stranger doing here? At a time like this, a man needed a daughter by his side. These two were only married a year and so all-fired anxious to have a family. Dor might have been here—not in hospital. And he wanted to cry aloud, "With you along, Dor, I could've borne it easier!"

Dad still remembered the shock he experienced when Pete and Dor met them at the station. This burgeoning young woman, his daughter? All puffy, she looked. But, she was happy,

he knew that. She had the kind of shine she used to get when she was little; going to a birthday party or something. In a way, it *would* be a kind of birthday party.

Nance had wanted to be with Dor when the baby was born. That's why they made the trip halfway across the continent in the first place. But Nancy hadn't been herself lately. Tired all the time and hard put to conceal a pain in her arms.

"What would I want to see a doctor for?" she'd ask.

Dad wanted to see Dor alright. She was their only child and he'd missed her. Might know she'd marry a veterinary fellow whose work took him so far away. Dad was looking forward to seeing his first grandchild, but he knew Nance. Even though the children had arranged for a woman to help out when Dor came out of hospital, Nance would find plenty to do! Covering his qualms in a short burst of temper, he'd objected, "A thousand miles is an 'aitch' of a long way to go!" But he came along, anyway. Too lonely at home without Nance. He missed the home-cooked meals and never could find his underwear, it seemed.

"Really, John Evans!" she used to fume. "I've put them in the left hand corner of the second drawer for 30 years. You couldn't find your head, if you lost it!"

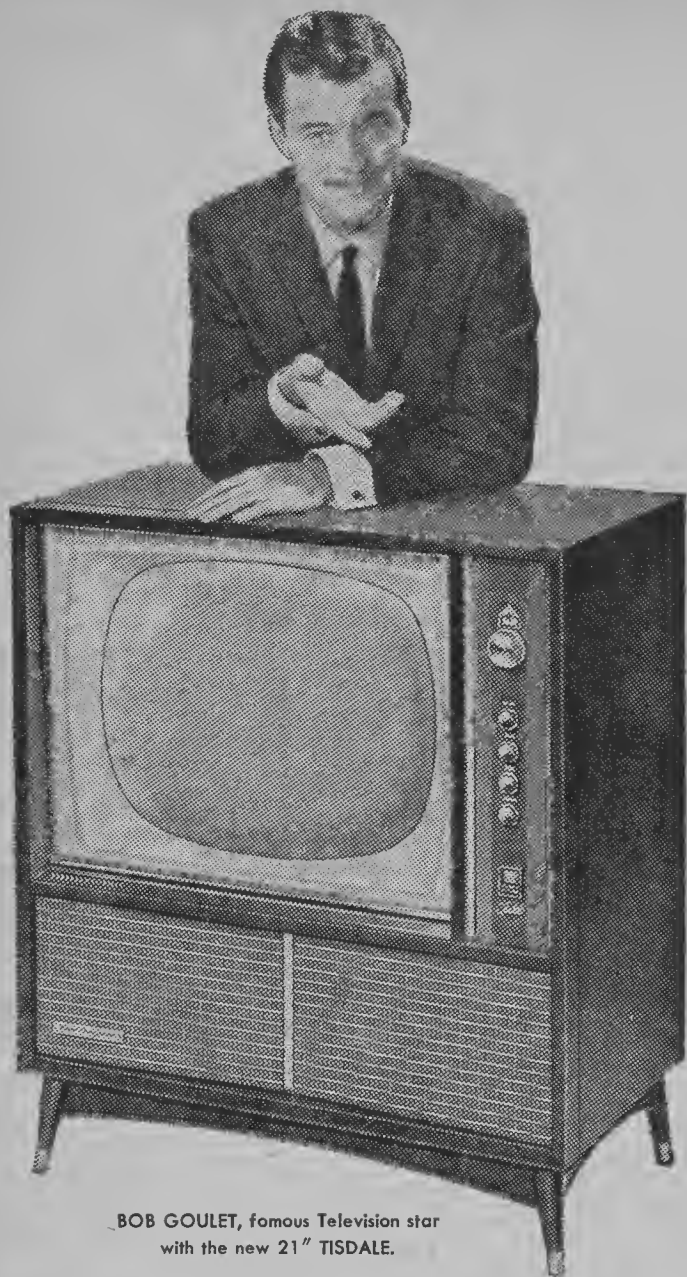
Well, he remembered now, but it was too late. Nance would never get to see the baby, either. Not that it mattered. Nothing mattered anymore. What was a baby?

Couldn't these youngsters see how it all ended? People busy populating this earth—only to be wiped off the face of it!

SO much had happened that night 3 days ago. When he tried to think of it, the whole thing was like

Illustrated by GORDON COLLINS





BOB GOULET, famous Television star
with the new 21" TISDALE.

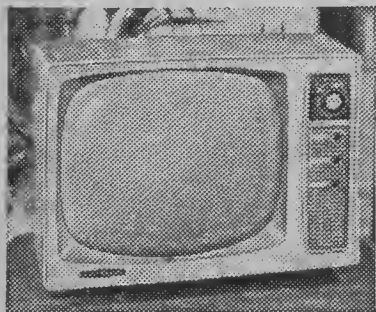
"1960 G-E ULTRA-VISION gives you TV power you never thought possible!"

"Now you can be certain of clearest reception every time, even in remote areas," Bob Goulet says, "G-E electronic engineers have developed the finest Television Set I've ever seen — the latest and greatest Ultra-Vision."

The thoroughly tested "Ultra-Vision" system is more powerful than ever . . . with 27-tube performance, and other features like the Automatic Fine Tuner, "High Resolution" Picture Tube and Interference Traps that give you exceptional picture clarity.

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The ideal TV for any room in the house. The Designer has a powerful console chassis, and it weighs so little. Concealed grips for easy carrying. Built-in, telescoping antenna. Comes in smart two-tone colours.

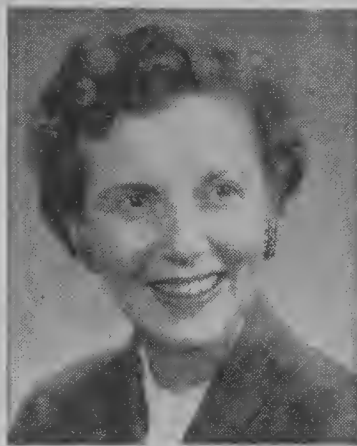


GENERAL ELECTRIC
Ultra-Vision
TELEVISION



CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

About the Author



Dorothy M. Powell

Dorothy M. Powell, of Winnipeg, who authored the touching story appearing in this month's issue of *The Country Guide*, tells us she has always been a "scribbler." As proof she points out that at age 11 she had an 8-week serial published on the Children's Page of the *Toronto Evening Telegram*.

Although she was born and educated in Toronto Mrs. Powell has lived in Winnipeg for the past 14 years. She took time from her writing to marry and has a family of three, a son who is now 22, a daughter 18 and a "beloved little straggler" of eight.

Seven years ago, the "scribbling" urge compelled her to take a course in creative writing and then to enter the annual short story contest conducted by the Canadian Authors Association. She won first prize and this was encouragement enough to keep her pounding the typewriter steadily ever since. Now she's one of the contest judges. In the interval a number of her stories have appeared in Canadian periodicals, three of them in *The Guide*.

A reading of "Headlights in the Rain" will, we believe, convince our readers that this is no "scribbling" for Mrs. Powell has a very real talent. We feel she has captured the emotion and pathos that come to most of us at one time or another during our lifetime.—E.F.

watching a movie gone out of control. Everything blurred, distorted and out of kilter.

He and Nanee were just beginning to get used to the way the kids did things. Been with them a week now. Took that long to get used to things.

"These mattresses are like ruddy rocks!" he'd complained the first night.

"Shush!" Nanee admonished. "Keep your voice down. You want them to hear?"

That was Nanee all over. Never wanting to hurt anyone. Always thinking of other people—never herself.

They had been watching the wrestling matches on television. He hadn't expected the kids to have a set. But they were near enough to the microwave network to get a good picture. Peter and Dor were munching potato chips, looking like a couple of youngsters, there on the chesterfield. No wonder Dor's stomach was upset. Just kids, they were. Still didn't know enough to stop eating. Finally, small face looking drawn, Dor had excused herself and gone up to bed.

He was surprised at Nanee. He knew she didn't care much for wrestling. She'd never say so to the kids, though. Wouldn't want to spoil their fun. But she was real excited, cheeks flushed, eyes sparkling behind her glasses. The trilight behind her chair picked out the few gray hairs on her dark head. Never lost her looks, had Nanee. A beauty when he married her and still the best looking woman he'd ever met. It wasn't just looks, though. Nanee had something else.

"You listen to your mother, Dor." he used to say. "She's a good woman."

Never lost her temper, either. Well, almost never! The only time he'd ever seen her good and mad was when he talked out of turn. Or, if she made a mess of the pattern she was knitting. And the time the Christmas turkey slipped off the fork onto the kitchen floor. The thing had acted as if it

was alive, sliding all over the place. Eyes snapping, when he'd laughed, she screamed, "Get out of my kitchen, John! Just go away!"

And he went, by God! Back to his paper in the living room. The kitchen was her domain. Wonderful cook, was Nanee. A man was never fed better and waited on hand and foot. All he had to say was, "How'd you like a cup of tea, Nanee?" and she'd have the kettle on in a wink. That's why he was so surprised that night when she said, "Love one, dear." And just sat there.

Even Peter said, "Just plug in the kettle, Dad." There was nothing for it, but to get up and do it.

Filling the kettle and over the running water, he heard Nanee ery, "Oops! That wasn't a fall. He grabbed his hair."

Peter laughed. "The referee didn't see it," he said.

"This is so silly!" she protested. "I'm sure the man turns his back on purpose."

The electric kettle began to hum right away and Dad decided to get the cups out. Used to be able to have a cigarette while it boiled. With all these new-fangled appliances everything was speeded up. A body had to pile right in to keep up with 'em. Not only that. He was missing the best part of the match. These fellows were topnotch in this game.

The television suddenly let out a noisy blast. It sounded exciting and to hear better, he unplugged the kettle. Above the racket, he thought he heard Peter say, "Mother?"

Then there was abrupt silence when the set was turned off. It didn't sound like Peter's voice, hoarse and frightened.

"Dad! Come here! Quick!"

And there she was, sitting with her hands in her lap. Eyes closed, just like she'd dropped off for a snooze. Been in the habit of doing it, lately. "Just resting my eyes," she'd say. Well, this was a longer rest. Dad

shook his head in fierce protest. What for? They didn't need a rest!

THE procession rolled smoothly through the town, traffic moving discreetly aside to avoid it. Some people watched curiously from the curb. Others, emerging from stores, arms loaded with paper bags, stood still. One woman shook a crying child at an intersection when they passed. All were wet, caught in the sudden shower, rain pattering busily on the car roof.

Too bad it was raining. He'd always hated a dull day. Funny though. Nance liked the rain; liked to walk in it. Cheeks would glow just like a girl's. Now there was a complexion! No paint and powder for his wife! Even Dor painted her lips. Small and dark like her mother she was, but never as pretty.

The car turned slowly and Dad straightened, peering through the rain-smeared pane. There wasn't much to see. They were passing between stone pillars, wrought iron gates open to receive them. Not much of a place; hardly a tree or a shrub to be seen. And nearby, a trailer camp; clothes blowing soggy on the lines, antennae penciled in the sky. He didn't know whether he'd done right to let Peter persuade him to leave Nance here. This was her birthplace—the West. And this was a new place, the boy had said. Dad had seen pictures of how it would look; trees screening it and no headstones, just plaques and a green stretch of lawn like a park. But right now, it looked so bare, so barren and uncomfortable!

"We want you to stay with us." Peter had assured him.

"What about Dor?" Dad asked. "She should have a say in this, shouldn't she?"

Dor didn't know yet what had happened. From the bedroom, she must have heard Peter's cry. Dad remembered how awkward she was, trying to hurry on the stairs. She was wearing one of those 'granny nightgowns.' Frills at the wrists and neck, and little flowers all over the thing. Nance used to wear them when they were first married. But Dor never reached the living room. Just fell a couple of steps and must have twisted herself. Could hardly move from the stairwell. Peter had helped her upstairs to bed again.

She didn't see the doctor shake his head. Didn't say "good-by" to her mother. Didn't even know she was gone for good.

THINGS began to happen right after that. The whole thing was like a horrible nightmare. Dor being rushed off to the hospital. Nance rushing off someplace, somewhere, leaving him behind. The baby taking so long to come. He couldn't even remember what it was. A boy or a girl. Didn't matter much, because he wasn't staying here. He was going back home to their own little house—his and Nance's. He had told Peter so.

The car curved and came to a stop on the crushed stone of the drive. "Alright, Dad. We're here." Peter said, gently. And Dad settled his hat more firmly on his forehead.

The wind had let up but the rain was like a cold sea spray on his face. A small circle of strange faces watched them come over the wet

grass. These were Peter and Dor's friends. One or two Dad recognized.

The service began, the minister's voice pleasantly soothing. But Dad wasn't listening. That wasn't Nance! That flower-bedecked oblong with the covered mound of earth beside it. Any fool could see the covering was artificial grass. He let his gaze wander. Shrubs were in bad condition. Needed pruning, every one of them. Plants would need a lot of babying out here—nothing seemed to grow well except scrub oak! Fellow who looked after the place didn't know his job. Nance loved flowers. And he, John

Evans, was the man to grow them for her. She cringed every time he chopped them down.

"You've killed them, John," she'd say. "My lovely roses!"

But every year he proved her wrong. They came up bigger and better than ever! Best "dang" garden in the whole neighborhood. A real picture.

Dad bowed his head noticing his wet shoes. When he got home, Nance would greet him at the door.

"For heaven's sakes!" she'd dismally say. "What do you mean?"

Standing out in the rain without your rubbers?"

Dazedly, he looked at Peter when he said, "It's all over, Dad. You'd better come." He had a feeling the boy was repeating what he'd said several times before.

"Leave me alone a minute," Dad said. "I'll be along." And he heard Peter's reluctant steps recede.

OVER, Peter had said, all over. Already, Nance's flowers were beginning to wilt. A shame to leave cut flowers out here. Should have been potted, then they'd last longer.



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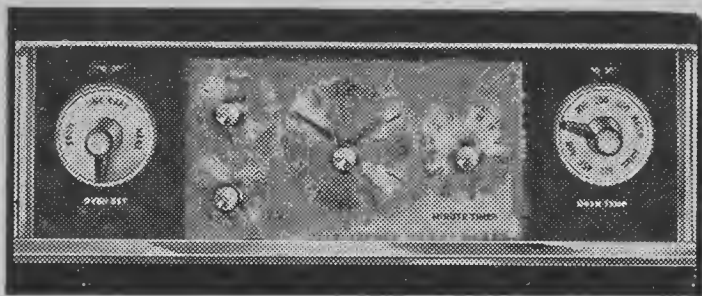
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GOOD COOKS BECOME BETTER THAN EVER— AUTOMATICALLY WITH CANADA'S EASIEST-TO-OPERATE RANGE



Model No. SJD-366

The all-new General Electric Pushbutton Range is so simple to understand and set. Automatic cooking was never so easy. Even when you're busy doing other household chores, meals are cooked with the same loving care with which you prepared them. See it at your local G-E Dealer's. It's available in 40", 30" (illustrated) and 24" sizes; smart "Straightline" design and Mix-or-Match colours.



Here are the all-new G-E Automatic Timer Controls: Oven Timer turns oven on or off exactly when you want it. Minute Timer signals cooking intervals from one to sixty minutes. There's a handy kitchen clock too. There are so many helpful features on this new range—you'll wonder how you managed without it. See it today!



GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC
PUSHBUTTON RANGE

Made in Canada

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

You couldn't kill a healthy plant, not if the roots were in good soil.

The rain had stopped and the sun was trying to break through. Dad lifted his face to the sky and he saw the rainbow. A lot of sky out here—cut a man down to size. A fitting tribute to Nance, he thought. It looked like a garland of all the flowers he'd ever grown. A beautiful arc of colors melting one into the other, ending at the horizon. It brought back to mind the time when Dor was only five. They had lost her at a Sunday school picnic and had searched, wild with anxiety, for several hours. Looking for the pot of gold at the rainbow's end, she'd said, when they found her. How could you spank a child for a thing like that? Tell a kid there was a rainbow's end; something they would never find.

All of a sudden, Dad thought he knew! This was why he had to stay with Nance a little longer. It was as if she wanted to make him see. This was the secret of the pot of gold. The secret was in the knowing; knowing that the rainbow *didn't* end. Knowing that out beyond, and past seeing, it swept round and round in one, vast glowing circle. And would never end.

Turning toward the waiting car, Dad's face was unashamedly wet. Why, the good Lord had given us a million clues, he thought. We were just too blind to understand, that was all. Nance's roses, for instance. They always came up again, didn't they? Everything circled back. The rain, the sun, the rain—summer, winter, summer. God's every living thing was curved in some way. The petal of a flower, the face of a child. Dad was willing to bet you could put a finger on any one thing and trace a curving path to meet its starting point again. Only Man created rectangles and squares with their sharp corners, their stepping-off points.

DAD was quiet in the car, quiet for longer than he realized. They were in the downtown district when Peter spoke.

"Dad? Do you mind if I drop off at the hospital? Dor's expecting me. I won't be long," he added. "You can stay here if you want. Or in the waiting room."

"I'll come with you." Dad offered.

On the hospital stairs, Peter hesitated, young face haggard with anxiety. This had been a pretty rough experience for the boy, Dad thought.

"You mean you want to see Dor?" Peter asked. "It won't be easy, Dad." He spread his hands helplessly. "I'll have to tell her. And I don't know how!"

"I'd like to do it." Dad said quietly. "You?"

"Yes, me. And, if Dor's my daughter she'll understand what I'm trying to say."

As they passed the glassed-in nursery, a muted cacophony of sound reached their ears. Dad stopped.

"This is where my granddaughter is?" he asked.

Peter's voice brightened as he guided Dad to the far end. "There she is," he said and pointed. "There's Nancy Ann. Front row, second from the end."

"What did you call her?" Dad asked unsteadily.

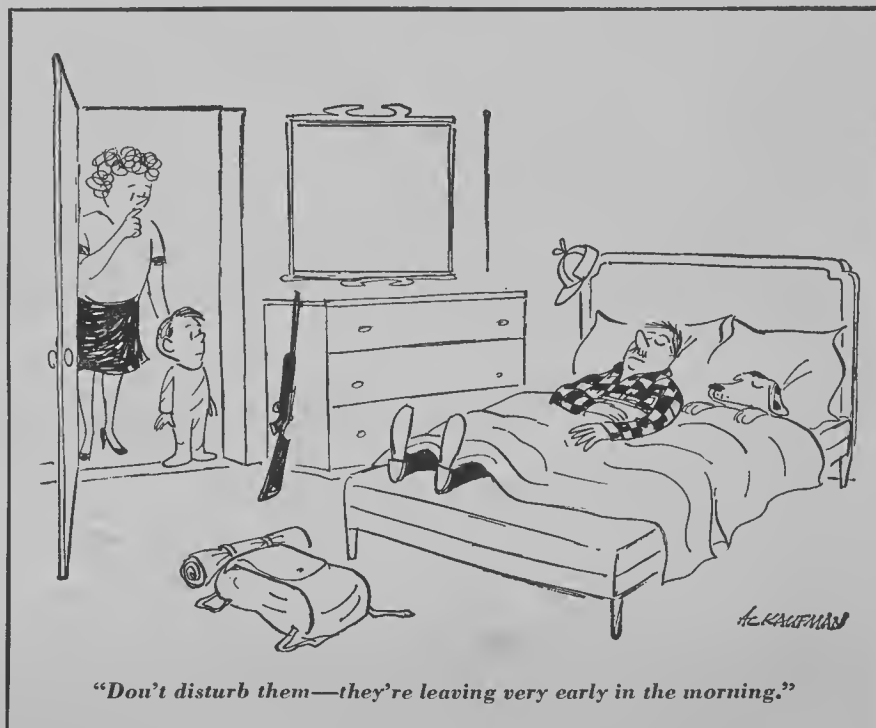
"Nancy Ann." Peter repeated. "Dor and I decided to call her that right from the start. If she was a girl, that is."

Dad stared at the pink crib with its tiny occupant. And a wave of emotion shook his whole body, clogging his throat, clenching his jaws. He saw the dark fuzz on the baby's head, the serene little mouth. He noticed all the other babies were bellowing about something or other. But not Nancy Ann. It figures, he thought triumphantly. It all figures! Here was all the proof he needed. Here in the circle of things, was a little beginning spark where the other had left off. Sweet, like her grandmother she would be. With gray-blue eyes and maybe even a mole at the corner of her mouth.

"Nice little kid," he said huskily. He turned to continue down the hall, unable to make any other comment.

Peter put a restraining hand on his arm. "Don't tell Dor you're not going to stay with us, Dad. Not yet, anyway."

Dad smiled. "I wouldn't do that, my boy," he said. "Besides, it will take two-three years to get that garden of yours in shape."



THE *Country* GUIDE

Home and Family



[Luoma photo]

On Giving Thanks

THANKSGIVING has always been a festival of special charm for us. Without meaning to belittle the warmth of family reunions, or the appeal of the harvest table with its richly browned turkey and spicy pumpkin pie, we do not think these by themselves account for Thanksgiving's special charm. Rather, it is the natural spontaneity of giving thanks that's something rather special. Gratitude is a humbling human emotion. The day of peace that is stolen from the sometimes overwhelming pace of life in our time may well be devoted to it.

Millet, the artist, preserved for us in *The Angelus* a picture of field workers pausing for devotion at the ringing of the Angelus bell. This was a part of their living routine. After prayer they would return to their task. Isn't this a lesson for our time?

We'd like to think that Thanksgiving would give us pause; would stir our conscience, and inspire us to lead more fruitful lives. May the thanks we tender be accompanied by a determination to use and develop to best advantage those many blessings and resources for which our thanks is given.—G.L. v

Now you can enjoy perfect toast and coffee automatically!



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Automatic Coffee Maker

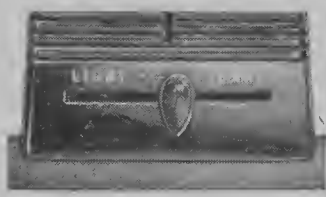
Here's the fool-proof way to make perfect coffee every time. It's all automatic! Set the brew-strength control to the exact coffee strength you prefer. Red signal light tells you when coffee is ready . . . 2 cups in less than 4 minutes . . . 9 cups in about 15 minutes. It stays hot automatically . . . re-heats later without re-percolating. Treat your guests and your family to perfectly brewed coffee every time. Do it *automatically*—the General Electric way.



Set this brew strength selector to the exact coffee strength you prefer . . . mild, medium, strong, or any variation in between. That's the kind of coffee you'll get every time. Push lever over to the left and you automatically re-heat unused coffee to full flavour freshness without re-percolating.

Automatic Toaster

Here's the most dependable toaster you've ever seen. That's why it makes the most delicious toast you've ever tasted! Set the Colour Control to the exact shade of toast you like best—honey gold to cinnamon brown. Toast pops up high—automatically. Four fast-heating elements give you extra speed too. Finger-Tip Crumb Tray simplifies cleaning. Handsome design in sparkling chrome with heat-resistant base and handles. See it at your nearest appliance store now.



Set this colour control to the exact shade of toast you like best . . . from very light to very dark. You always get the exact shade you order . . . the tenth consecutive slice gets the same degree of toasting as the first because there's no heat build-up. You can toast one slice at a time or two—they're always the same—always perfect.



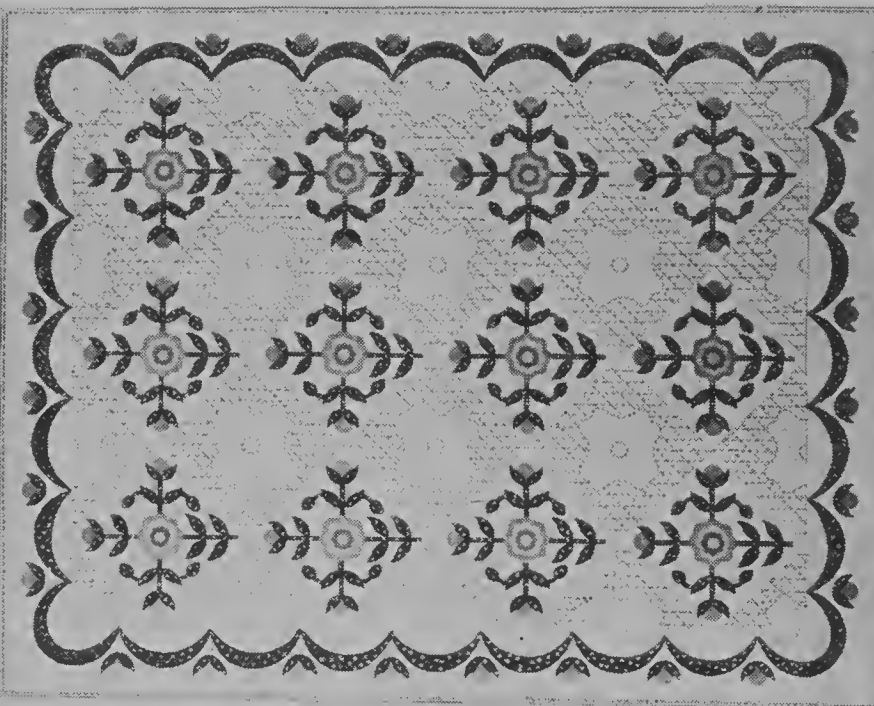
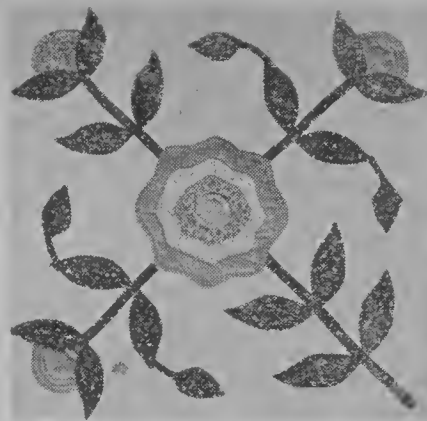
GENERAL ELECTRIC COFFEE MAKER AND TOASTER

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

HANDICRAFTS

Quilts

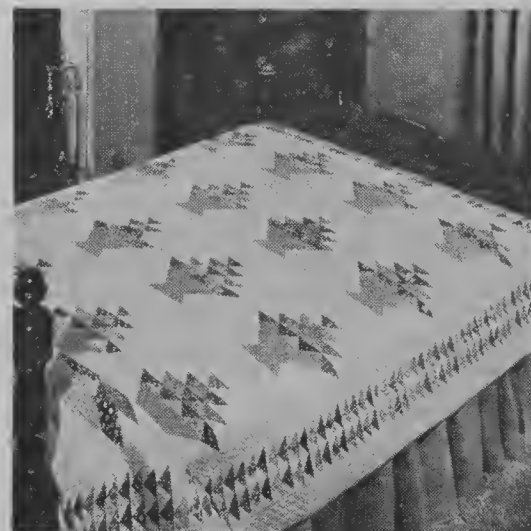
Treasured quilts have provided a traditional heritage. Just now quilting is enjoying renewed popularity and while the quilter's enthusiasm is creating new designs, there is steady interest in the old patterns.



Rose of Sharon was a favorite bride's quilt. Leaflet No. CN-20 offers cutting patterns for pieces used on the 18" square blocks. The finished quilt measures 97" by 121½". Leaflet price 10 cents.

The patchwork quilt may be any size. Complete diagramed instructions for this Patchwork Baby's Carriage Cover are available on Leaflet No. S-5340. The price of the leaflet is 10 cents.

Diagramed instructions for patchwork and quilting accompany the Basket of Flowers quilting pattern on Leaflet No. CN-1. Single size measures 72" by 114"; double size 100" by 114". Price 10 cents. ✓



For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

Mother's Home Office

by C. RAYMOND

IS your house a "no-system" house? In spite of its being well laid out and attractively decorated, is there something exasperating about trying to "manage" it? Is it one of those houses where bills are mislaid, receipts disappear, telephone memoranda are never around when you want them, and even the mail seems to walk off under its own power?

These annoying little crisis-makers can make even the best-planned house seem inefficient and loose-jointed. The reason, of course, is that such homes have no business center where household affairs can be taken care of. No businessman would dream of tucking his important papers indiscriminately in an old shoe box, a dresser drawer, or on a window ledge. But that's just what many housewives try to do.

Whether you are remodeling an old house or building a new one, a home "office" can be set up with little trouble. The kitchen is the ideal place for the home office, since much of the home business is done there.

If you are planning a new house, try to arrange for a small area—two by four feet will do nicely—where you can place a small table of desk height. If this is not possible, set aside a similar area of counter space that is out of the main stream of traffic and make that your desk. This is usually the easiest solution in older houses.

Equipment for your kitchen office can be confined to a few essentials. Make sure you have good light—a pin-up lamp will do—and the proper kind of chair. For the counter desk, a kitchen stool with a low back will be needed.

If space is at a premium choose a wall-type phone, rather than the conventional table model.

Put a small bulletin board on the wall behind the desk, so reminders and telephone messages can be kept in full view.

Make your own files for paid and unpaid bills out of cloth-covered loose-leaf notebooks with alphabetical file pockets inside. For a gay touch, cover them with some leftover plastic shelf paper.

As for desk equipment, your own needs will dictate what you should have. However, here is a check list: a large desk calendar with plenty of room for writing reminders, note-paper, address book, recipe books or recipe file cards, a metal lock box for important papers.

Actually, setting up a kitchen office is simply a matter of bringing everything together in one place, and organizing it. The job is simple enough to do, and it will pay dividends in a smooth running household. ✓

Discovery

*Johnny has found
Alas and alack,
Mothers are equipped
With eyes in the back!*

—KATE HENNING.

Yes, bake for breakfast!

it's so quick and easy the Mix'n'Bake way



Now you can enjoy the kind of hearty homebaking for breakfast that made old-time breakfast appetites what they were. With the Five Roses Mix 'n' Bake method, it's almost as quick as perking coffee.

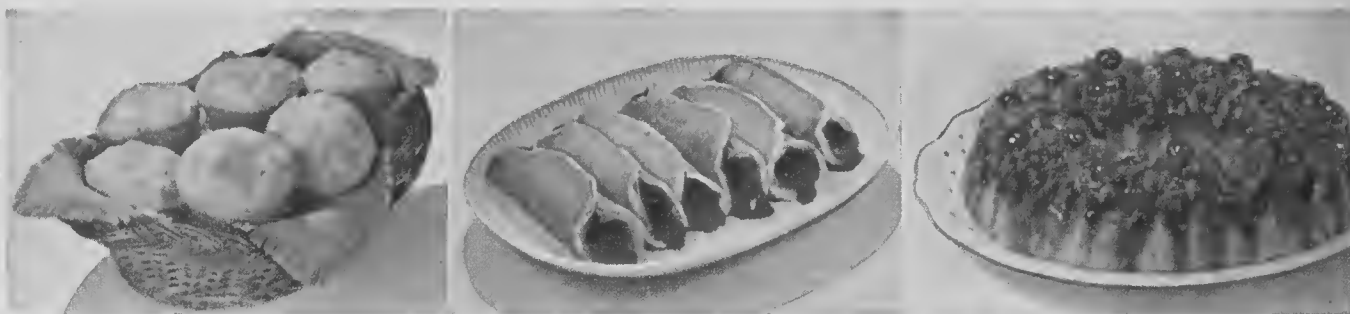
First, whenever you have time, prepare your supply of Mix 'n' Bake, and keep it handy for use throughout the week. Then, when you want to bake, it's just a matter of moments to take out the amount you need, add whatever extra ingredients your recipe calls for, and pop into your oven, and onto your table.

FIVE ROSES MIX 'N' BAKE

8 cups Five Roses Flour
1 tablespoon salt

¼ cup baking powder
1 cup shortening

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut or rub in shortening until thoroughly mixed. Lift mix lightly into container without packing. Close tightly and store on pantry shelf. DO NOT REFRIGERATE. Use as required to make recipes below.



Here are 3 delicious recipes, perfect for brightening breakfast appetites, or to enjoy anytime. Try them!

1 SURPRISE MUFFINS

Blend: 2 cups Five Roses Mix 'n' Bake
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg ¾ cup milk

Beat vigorously 30 seconds. Place a small portion of batter in each of 12 well-greased muffin cups. Drop about a teaspoonful of jam or jelly into batter. Cover with remaining batter until cups are ¾ full. Bake at 400° F. for 15 minutes.

2 APPLE FLAPJACKS

1½ cups Five Roses Mix 'n' Bake
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon sugar
1 cup (or more) chopped raw apple
1 egg

Mix dry ingredients. Stir in chopped apples. Combine milk and egg. Add to mix and beat to blend. Pour batter onto heated griddle. Turn flapjacks when bubbles appear. Makes about 10 flapjacks. If desired, spread with jelly, and make roll-ups as shown.

3 SUNDAY COFFEE CAKE

2 cups Five Roses Mix 'n' Bake
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg ¾ cup milk

Blend dry mix with sugar. Add milk and egg and beat to blend. Spread batter onto greased 8" layer or square pan. Sprinkle with the following mixture: ½ cup brown sugar; 2 tablespoons Mix; 2 teaspoons cinnamon; 2 tablespoons melted butter; ½ cup chopped nuts. Bake at 400° F. 25 to 30 minutes.

A partner in excellence to Five Roses Flour is the "Five Roses Guide To Good Cooking." For a copy send 50¢ to: The Loke Of The Woods Milling Company Limited, Winnipeg, Toronto or Montreal.



FIVE ROSES

CANADA'S MOST RESPECTED NAME IN BAKING





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Lean, firm-fleshed hogs . . . good, red-beefed butcher cattle . . . milk that's high in quality and butterfat content . . . eggs that grade A every time . . . plump broiler chickens and broad-breasted turkeys . . . these are the commodities for which an eager consumer market will pay premium prices. And these are the products you can market without quota restrictions or delivery difficulties.

Yet hogs, beef cattle, milk, eggs, poultry can ALL be produced economically with the surplus grain you have right on your own farm. Supplemented with the vitamins, minerals and

proteins supplied in Money-Maker Concentrates this grain becomes an ideal ration. Money-Maker Concentrate plus farm grain supplies exactly the right nourishment to maintain the healthy body condition of the animal or bird while it adds quick weight gains or becomes a thrifty producer.

Look again at the surplus grain on your farm—and see it for what it can be: a Cash Crop! Order Money-Maker Concentrates from your local U.G.G. agent or Money-Maker dealer—and start converting surplus and low grade grain into an asset—top grade, marketable pork, beef, eggs, milk, poultry.

**REMEMBER!
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AND POULTRY PRODUCTION**

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
LIMITED**



"The Only Co-Operative with a Complete Farm Service."

What Makes Them Stay?

by GWEN LESLIE



Carol and Charlie Ireland find life on their Ontario farm rewarding and satisfying. It's the first time that Carol has actually ever lived in the country.

The Young Irelands

CHARLIE IRELAND reckons a 50,000-mile courtship won him a bride, mileage that did not include the trips she made alternate week ends to visit his farm home near Everett in the Tossoronto County of Ontario. Carol, his wife since May 9, worked as a secretary in a Toronto bank and this prompted the excessive mileage. Until she stepped over the threshold of her new home, Carol had never lived on a farm.

As a farm boy Charlie grew up in the tradition of good farming on the Calanire Farm of his father, Calvin Ireland.

For the first eight grades in school, he walked just 100 yards from home; until he was 12 years old he made only one or two trips a year to town through the winter months; for high school, he went to nearby Alliston.

"All the girls I went to school with wouldn't marry a farmer, they'd have no part of it. They knew what they had done without," Charlie says. He and Carol feel they are lucky, starting out with more than most young couples.

They purchased the house which they are making into a home and the farm land on which it stands 2 years ago. The farm borders the Calanire Farm. Charlie works closely with his father; but the performance testing is done on the new farm and the dairy herd is kept there. Of the bulk milk tanks with which the barn is equipped, this young farmer says, "We wouldn't go back to toting milk cans for love or money." He likes the ease and efficiency of the bulk tanks and believes they are a very necessary part of the farm operation.

Carol and Charlie are justly proud of their home. A sound, sturdy older building when they took it over, it's rapidly showing the results of modern ideas.

Much has been done to the kitchen. It was doubled in size to allow an eating area that is painted sunshine yellow. The work area is a straight line plan; the stainless steel sink with overhead fluorescent lighting is flanked by natural-finished wood cupboards along the window wall. On the opposite wall, there's a kitchen daydream—



Household duties in Carol's cheery kitchen with its many appliances are more pleasure than chore.



[Guide photos] This lovely old farm home is responding to the new ideas brought to light by the young Irelands.

gleaming new appliances, several of them wedding gifts. The hydro has been in this area for 14 years and while most farms take advantage of it, few farm homes are quite so well equipped to do so as this one.

Of her newly adopted farm life, Carol says, "Personally, I can have more fun out here." Both she and her husband are championship bowlers; they skate and curl; they dance; and often, in summer, they drive to Wasaga Beach to swim. Both are stock car racing fans. Movies are nearby, and they see as much as they choose of television. The set shares attention with the record player and the Irelands' record collection in the living room. Charlie doesn't think Carol will miss a daily paper—he doesn't—even (Please turn to page 60)

The Kings Are Four

AGNES and John King differ somewhat from the young Irelands. Both of them grew up on farms, John on the one he has taken over near Hickson, Ont. His father, Gordon King, and his father before him, farmed this land and lived in this house. Now Agnes and John make their home here with their children, Ruth and David John.

Both young people have lived away from the farm. Agnes graduated in home economics from MacDonald Institute and John in agriculture from the Ontario Agricultural College. Following graduation Agnes worked for 5 years as a district home economist with the Ontario Department of Agri-

culture Extension Service. John returned to the farm, working part-time as assistant to the district agricultural representative. Both feel they gained valuably from their training and both happily use it in their farm living.

"I'm trying to use some part of my training all the time," Agnes says. "Home management is one of the most valuable of the courses we studied." Management is important for Agnes because she has a very full schedule on the farm and in the community. Because John has had some rheumatoid arthritis, Agnes has learned to do a lot of the outside work as well as her household routine. Two small children, well and happy, are evidence of the good care they enjoy but this care has curtailed some of Agnes' activities. For instance, she has given up singing in the church choir and her Sunday school class. She has, however, retained an active membership in the church W.A. and in the local women's institute. She is convener for Home Economics and Health in her branch and will speak at the Tavistock meeting in October. She even makes time to judge Institute exhibits when the date conflicts with the busy apple harvest.

"No profession is so independent as farming," John says, speaking thoughtfully of his reasons for choosing a farmer's life. He could do many things with his training in agriculture but he feels that he can do as much or more for the agricultural industry by farming than any other way.

The Kings find there is much to be done and much they would like to do on the farm. They are taking things easily because of their mortgage and this gives them time to think their ideas through.

The dining room in their large brick house was a project last spring and it now boasts a suite of furniture found after much hunting. The table had to be very large because they like to have the



In his farm office John maintains the records so necessary to building a sound business operation.

family together at the farm. The kitchen, with its eight doors and two windows presents a problem in redecoration which Agnes is working on now.

John inherited considerable family tradition both on and off the farm. The apple orchard, which is an on-farm inheritance, is growing with the rest of acreage. He put new stabling in the dairy barn last year and he has other plans to be fulfilled when circumstances permit. He also rented 50 acres this year to supplement his own 100-acre property. Off the farm, he is treasurer of the church, as his father and grandfather were before him. He also sings in the church choir.

Even with all the things they must do and want to do Agnes and John are continuing an inheritance of which they are proud; and they're proud that two young Kings will inherit it. V



Agnes and John King decided on the independence of farm life. Both college grads, they're using their training to build a worthwhile inheritance.

Added Attraction

Crunchy BREAD STICKS



Ever long for those long, thin and crispy bread sticks you find in good restaurants? If you bake at home, they're easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Try them soon . . . they make a wonderful addition to any meal!

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KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS

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CRUNCHY BREAD STICKS

1. Measure into a cup
¾ cup boiling water
Stir in
1 tablespoon granulated sugar
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons shortening
Cool to lukewarm
2. Meantime, measure into large bowl
½ cup lukewarm water
Stir in
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
Sprinkle with contents of
1 envelope Fleischmann's
Active Dry Yeast
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
Stir in lukewarm shortening mixture.
Stir in
2 cups once-sifted all-purpose
flour
Work in an additional
1¼ cups (about) once-sifted
all-purpose flour
3. Turn out on floured board and knead

until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour.

4. Punch down dough, fold over, then cover and let rise until doubled in bulk—about 30 minutes. Punch down dough and knead until smooth. Halve dough; divide each half into 16 pieces. Form each piece, using hands, into a pencil-slim roll about 15 inches long. Place rolls, about 1 inch apart, in parallel rows on ungreased cookie sheets, sprinkled lightly with cornmeal. Let rise, uncovered, until about half-doubled in bulk—about 15 minutes. Brush with cold water and let rise until double the original size—about 20 minutes. Meantime, place a broad shallow pan half-filled with hot water in oven; heat oven to 425° (hot). Remove pan and bake bread sticks in steam-filled oven 10 minutes. Quickly brush with cold water and continue to bake 10 minutes longer. Cool on cake racks. Yield—32 bread sticks.

the barn has a radio and he's seriously considering one for the tractor!

Carol has no set shopping day. The car is generally available for her use and she shops in Alliston for the groceries and convenience foods she's accustomed to using.

So far they've replastered the living room, changed to forced air heat, repainted, laid new floor tile. In addition to proposed indoor changes, they plan to paint the exterior brick of the house white when time can be found for it.

Mrs. Ireland, senior, is companionably close for womanly company. Blondie, a year-old blond Cocker spaniel, and Mickey, a black kitten, are never far away. Young friends live and work in town, and many young people from neighboring farms come home from city jobs for week ends. Carol thoroughly enjoyed the shivaree tendered her and her husband when they returned from their honeymoon.

Now a home is growing around this young couple who've stayed to work and live on the farm. V

The Countrywoman

WOMEN IN ACTION

by ELVA FLETCHER

New Cookbook

Are you looking for a well-edited, easy-to-read cookbook with an excellent collection of recipes and cooking hints? If so, "Cooking the Co-op Way" may meet your needs. It contains tested recipes from cookbooks previously published by the co-op guilds in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and a number of new ones, most of them gathered from guild members.

The homemaker should find the section "Kitchen Guides" particularly useful. Here she has, at her fingertips, a quick reference to meal planning, table setting, Canada's food rules and information on measures and equivalents. One section outlines food elements in terms of what they are, why we need them and where they are to be found. A homely touch is a 2-page "apron pocket" dictionary.

Sections range from an interesting collection of ideas for appetizers, canapes and sandwiches through the range of food preparation—beverages, soups, breads, meats, salads, vegetables, supper and casserole dishes and desserts of many kinds.

Copies are available from both the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Women's Co-operative Guilds at \$1 a copy.

Cluttered Corners

How many accidents happen at the crossroads in your community?

When women members of the Illinois Farm Bureau discovered that 10 per cent of all fatal accidents and about 20 per cent of all accidents in their state occurred at crossroads, they undertook a "clear corners" campaign. Its purpose: to eliminate obstructions that prevent drivers from seeing an approaching vehicle or a stop sign.

The project got underway 2 years ago. The women's committee of the farm bureau enlisted the help of their young people, 4-H clubs, Future Farmers and the co-operation of county and township highway departments. Women's committees in each county were given suggestions to help them organize the campaign in their own communities. Then they took over the responsibility of making the surveys necessary to determine the corners that required attention.

Publicity for the campaigns has been remarkable. State agricultural associations carried stories; radio stations used taped radio programs; and

weekly and daily newspapers devoted space to it. In the first year insurance companies affiliated with the farm bureau financed a TV film; and the state traffic safety division frequently sent out news stories.

While there is no satisfactory substitute for care when one approaches intersections when driving either in the country or in the city, there is still much to be said for anything that will help to eliminate the basic causes of corner accidents. In the case of the Illinois women they encouraged farmers to plant low crops at intersections, and they pointed the finger at such obstructions to vision as brush, weeds and advertising signs where these could cause accidents at corners.

If the record of accidents at crossroads in your community anyway approaches the Illinois record, then you too may have a reason for a campaign to end the dangers of cluttered corners.

For Winter Programs

Women's groups who may now be arranging winter programs may be interested in two films that offer excellent opportunities for discussion and learning. They are "Four Families" and "Women on the March," both of them documentaries produced by the National Film Board.

"Four Families" is a 60-minute film that tells the story of the daily routine of a year-old child within the family of average means in each of four countries—India, France, Japan and Canada. Dr. Margaret Mead, a well-known authority on family customs and behavior, talks about the effects of the daily routine on the character of the child and explains how the upbringing of children contributes to a distinctive national character. Actually the film is a provocative approach to international understanding.

The second film, "Women on the March," tells the story of women's efforts to be recognized as "persons." Priceless old film footage records a little of the story of the women who waged a campaign to establish that precept; later sequences describe the less militant, yet equally effective efforts of women today for recognition. Whether their vocation is that of homemaker or professional worker women will find this a film worthy of their interest. V

Lovelier Living Rooms

If you desire to capture the beauty of flowers during the cold winter months, consider planting an indoor garden now

by **KATHERINE HOWARD**



[Malak photos]

A beautiful old copper pot buruished to reveal its golden lights is a lovely holder for the hyacinths blooming in an indoor garden.

TO most country women, autumn brings a feeling of sadness. The long, dark days of winter loom ahead. The bright, blossom-filled time of summer is over, and the flower garden never looked so lovely as in the days just previous to the last killing frost.

But there is a simple remedy for these gardening blues. You could grow bulbs, those wonderful examples of nature's magic that hold, inside their scaly coverings, the embryos of lovely flowers. From them you may have an indoor garden that for fragrance and beauty will almost equal the one in which you worked so happily during the summer.

Of all, the simplest bulbs to grow are the paper-white narcissus. All you have to do with these is to set them in a bowl, the bottom of which has been filled with small stones, bits of coal, or broken crockery. Place the bulbs on the stones, fill in around them with more little stones until the nub of the bulb is just visible, then add water. That is all there is to it. Place the bowl in any sunny window and they will almost immediately begin to grow. Before long you will have a bowl of delicate white blossoms on slender stems, and your room will be filled with a subtle fragrance.

You may start these bulbs any time from September through the winter

months until January. They are not expensive, and the results are well worth the small amount of trouble involved.

Hyacinth bulbs have truly beautiful blooms, and their perfume is enchanting. However, their culture is quite different from that of the paperwhites. Hyacinths can be grown in bulb glasses in water, but this method is not always satisfactory. The best way is to grow them in pots. About four bulbs to a plant pot is a fair distribution. Broken crockery, bits of stone or coal should be placed at the bottom of a 4-inch pot, for drainage. Dried leaves or moss should be added next, then a layer of soil on which the bulbs should be placed. There should be plenty of room for the roots of the bulbs to grow. Then more soil should be added, just to cover the tips of the bulbs. Now comes the hardest part to the avid flower grower.

Once potted, the bulbs should be set away in a dark cupboard for several weeks, and watered when the soil needs moisture. This storage period is necessary if there is to be a strong root growth. The soil should never be allowed to dry out, but care must also be taken that it does not become too saturated.

As soon as the bud and the leaves are from 1 to 2 inches high, the plant pot may be brought out and placed



Daffodils and tulips in a living room offer not only their color and grace but the satisfaction that stems from close association with growing things.

in a sunny window in the living room. If a hyacinth should begin to flower too soon (the blossom developing just above the soil instead of waiting until the stem is fairly tall), a paper cone open at the top should be placed over the bulb for about 10 days. This will draw the bud up and give a taller and better bloom.

Practically all of the Dutch bulbs—daffodils, tulips, and their family—may be grown in this manner. There are a few details, however, that should be considered. Pots of bulbs, like any other house plants, will not thrive in a very dry atmosphere. The proper amount of humidity may be obtained by placing containers of water in places where they will not be noticeable, and by refilling them as the water evaporates.

The room temperature should be even, with little difference between day and night temperatures; an average of 65°F. is very good for plants. The pots of bulbs should also be kept out of drafts, and, of course, the fumes from gas or oil heaters are not very kind to them.

To add to the bulb flowers in the living room, some of your late-flowering annuals may be cut back, brought from the garden and potted to take their place in decorating your room during the bleak winter months. The rosy frilled blossoms of the petunia, the graceful stems of clarkia with its deep pink, lilac and crimson rosettes, the clear dark blue of lobelia, and

even a pot of russet mignonette, adding its fragrance to your room, will compensate for the loss of an outdoor garden.

The tiny Christmas roses are easily grown, and, if given an extra food in the form of garden fertilizer pills, will bloom luxuriantly.

Almost all indoor plants need more care than their sturdier sisters of the garden. But if common sense and consideration are used, success will be yours.

Most seed catalogs issue bulb booklets early in September; florists and most department stores advertise hyacinth, daffodil and tulip bulbs, as well as many varieties of paperwhites. It is a good idea when growing bulbs indoors to have a sequence of plantings if possible, about two weeks apart, so that there will be a continuous blooming. But, alas, the glorious perfumed hyacinth does not last very long, and there is nothing more dejected looking than a dying bulb flower.

Medium-size bulbs are best for indoor planting. Too large bulbs cannot be accommodated in the pots, and often the smaller bulbs produce the best and loveliest blooms.

So for color and charm, fragrance and beauty, I recommend winter bulbs. Their magic will dispel the boredom of winter, and bring back much of the delight in achieving loveliness which you enjoyed all summer long in your garden.

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"It's a fact! The hollyhock and the cotton plant are botanical cousins! Says so right here in 'The Story of Cotton'*. Funny thing, too, because just about everyone with a garden in Canada grows hollyhocks, while cotton grows in hot climates.

"Still, I have relatives all over the world, but being a WABASSO rabbit, my particular branch of the family thrives in a snowy climate.

"The WABASSO, you know, is as white as fresh snow. That's why those beautiful sheets of yours are called 'Wabasso' — it's the Trade Mark for pure white cotton.

"Rather wish I *could* change colour sometimes. It sure would be fun to have a fur coat in Mist Blue, Lemon Stick, Surf Green or Charm Pink — like WABASSO Pastel sheets!"



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Fashion Forecast

This year's fashions take their colors from the past, their fabrics from the future



The snug bodice, wide midriff and full skirt of Butterick Pattern 9062 meet the dictates of new winter fashions. Junior misses' sizes 9-13; misses' sizes 12-16. Price 50 cents.

THERE is an undertone of elegance in the casual, liveable fashions for fall. Styles are simple but not plain, comfortable but not shapeless, and uncluttered without appearing unfinished. A new sense of proportion in design is being expressed in new fabrics and colors to give distinctive character to the closing fashion parade of 1959.

There is restraint in daytime wear, styled in the clean lines of manly tailoring and men's-wear fabrics. These crisp fabrics range from tiny pin-checks to inch-wide stripes. Different as day is from night, after dark costumes are extravagantly elegant in fabric and design — some flatteringly draped in softly feminine synthetics; others simply styled in rich brocades. Outfits to be worn through daytime into dusk are a contradiction, combining both daytime and evening materials.

Silhouettes are modified rather than changed. Gone are the radical chemise and trapeze. The waistline lingers for this season at least, in its normal place. It may be outlined by set-in bands, belts or shaping. Canadian designers' collections shown at recent fashion shows featured ensembles with emphasis on overblouses and overskirts. Appliques of braid call attention to spreading necklines; molded padding, curved yokes and ruffled muffler collars add emphasis at the top. Some designs emphasized a dropped shoulder line with sleeves puffed or shaped like lanterns or butterflies. In some late-day dresses, necklines dared to drop alarmingly. Suit jackets may be many lengths, but there is a trend to a longer jacket with an easy fit, sometimes belted. Shoulders are wider and collars spread out in contrast to the narrow line. Tunics make news and the sometimes dramatic, sometimes untidy two-hem-line effect is popular with fashion designers this year. The upper line

may be a three-quarter coat matched in color but contrasted in texture to the outfit underneath. Fashion is going to pieces, and some of the pieces are sleeveless overblouses, capes and stoles.

Color and texture highlight the new winter fabrics. The bright vivid colors of last year have been displaced by glowing antique shades, muted and rich. The new shades suggest a subdued brilliance. Most popular of all are the golden tones, ranging from a clear liquid gold to a tarnished shade. Reds are ruby-like, or wine muted with brown or tinged with blue. Clear blues are shaded with purple. Chestnut and coppery browns are plentiful and dark; velvety greens, resembling spruce and moss tones, come in many fabrics. Bree, a green-brown which is slightly olive in tone, is offered as a new neutral.

Texture selection runs the gamut from rustic roughness to luxurious elegance. Monotones and multi-color variations have been used in wool tweeds to create a third-dimensional effect. In contrast to the rough textures, crepes, challis and boucle weaves provide an alternative.

Look for a big season in small plaids with bright color in the cross strip rather than the background areas. Giant houndstooth, Glen plaids, Scottish tartans and the classic Shepherd's check claim perennial favor.

There has never been such variety in jersey as you will find this year. Bulky and cable knits in rustic and jewel tones, printed florals, and foulards compete for attention. New jersey checks and plaids on first glance look to be flannel.

A textured appearance sweeps the whole of the cotton family. Cottons are masquerading as woolens, worsteds, crepes, tapestries, brocades and cords. Stitching and embroidered



Styles for today's youngsters retain the charm of bygone days. Our young miss wears a partygoing coattress of modern fabric. Butterick pattern 9127 in Girls' sizes 7-14. Price 40 cents.

effects, satin and metallic decoration underscore the emphasis on texture.

The important change in corduroy is the new wale arrangements of thick and thin, a broken effect of basket weaves, cobblestones and brocades. Realistic impressions of tweeds, plaids and florals stand out in printed corduroys. Printed velveteens offer unlimited color combinations of depth and dimension.

Silks steal the spotlight for late day wear. Warp prints and paisleys are predominant; satin faced silks, broadcloths and taffetas are gaily decorated with large roses, daisies, tulips and other florals. Colors are bright and distinctive in wide spaced patterns.

Synthetic fibers provide an increasing selection of fabrics and blends. Pattern choice is almost unlimited and includes medallions, leaf clusters, geometrics, abstract designs and textured effects.



A softly feminine fabric joins with graceful design in Butterick pattern 9100 for the season's romantic look. Misses' sizes 10-18. Price 65 cents.

Accessories

There's a harvest of color to be seen when shoe shopping this autumn. Soft, supple leathers; smooth, grained, suede and patents have all been touched with color. The shoe silhouette is a more oval version of the pointed shape. Many styles feature a lower heel of stacked leather.

If you have a preference in handbag shape, or if you're looking for one that's just right for you, you'll probably find it this season. Rounded pouch, horizontal, satchel, vagabond and tote styles are available to match your shoes.

Tiny buttons, self-bows and the softest of leathers make fall gloves ideal for the best-dressed air of tailored femininity. The vivid colors and choice of finish in new suede, kid and capeskin gloves add to an autumn ensemble.

A wardrobe of leather belts, coordinated in color and mood to handbags, gloves or shoes, is another means to the costume look. Colors are countless and decoration is imaginative.

Once again, designers and manufacturers in all the related clothing fields have done their best so that you may look your best in your choice of the fashions and fabrics for fall, 1959. ✓

Bird Fare

by EVELYN WITTER

WHEN snow covers the ground and the birds are having a hard time to find food, you can make containers for the tidbits you give them from material you usually throw away — squeezed out oranges! To make these holders, this is what you do:

Scoop out each half of the orange. These are just the right size to make a feeding bowl or cup.

Punch a hole in each side of the half orange and draw a string through both. Tie securely. Now you have handles for hanging the feeding cups.

Finally, varnish or shellac the outer side of the half oranges to make them more weatherproof.

All that is left to do is to fill them and hang them out where they can be easily reached by the birds.

What do these feathered friends like to eat? Well, in one feeding cup you might put cracked corn or wheat. In another, bread crumbs would make

a fine feast and suet is a bird favorite. Peanuts are good bird feed too. Or cooked spaghetti would be a very special treat. If you can serve sunflower seeds the birds will be delighted! Be sure to fill one orange cup with water and change it often.

There is a profit to be earned from feeding winter birds. You'll collect it when you see such lovely birds as the chickadees, Canada jays and bluejays, nuthatches and woodpeckers excitedly going from one cup to another. They may even stay all year round! ✓

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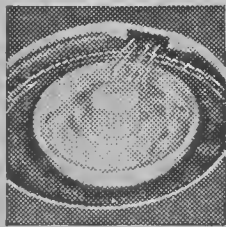


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Who Says Library Work Is Dull?

by NORMA JEAN BECK



WHEN I tell people I'm a librarian and they say "Oh!" I can tell from their tone of voice that they suspect I have a heart condition. Why else would I take on such a dull and monotonous job?

But the joke's on them, for there's never a dull moment in the library, particularly in the Children's Department where I work. Witness this letter which we received from a lady who had given her small son a dollar with which to pay his fine of three cents:

"Dear Madam,

Jimmy's books are a little overdue, and I have no change, so am sending him with a dollar to pay the fine. But don't give the change to Jimmy, because he'll spend it on candy. With the change, would you mind going over to the grocery store and buying three nice pork chops, and if there is any money left over you can use the rest to buy five-cent stamps at the post office. Put the stamps in a sealed envelope, and tell Jimmy to come straight home.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Johnson."

The children's requests for information keep us hopping too. "How do you tell a boy turtle from a girl turtle?" "What does a reindeer say?" "Can you find me a book that says guinea pigs are no trouble to keep, so I can show it to my mother?"

People sometimes wonder why librarians are addicted to wearing smocks. If they could see the color of the smocks at the end of the week they would wonder no longer.

As luck would have it, I was *not* wearing a smock the day a little boy fell against a table and developed a stupendous nosebleed. Just as I had finished getting him and the floor mopped up, a teacher came in to

pick out books for his class. He stared at me in horror, and said, "What on earth have you done to yourself?"

Thinking he referred to the Band-Aid on my finger, I explained that I had cut myself while mending a book.

"Shouldn't you see a doctor?" he asked, his face white.

"Oh no," I answered bravely, "we librarians are always getting ourselves cut up. The show must go on."

After the teacher had left, I happened to glance down. I guess the little boy with the nosebleed had leaned against me while I was comforting him, for the front of my blouse was completely soaked with blood. I looked as if I had been stabbed in the heart. So now there's at least *one* person who thinks of librarians as a staunch and sturdy crew.

We *have* to be a staunch and sturdy crew during Young Canada's Book Week, which is the highlight of the year as far as the children's librarians across Canada are concerned. Its object is to arouse interest in good literature for boys and girls. Plans for celebrating it start months in advance.

TWO years ago we had a Peter Rabbit Party to celebrate Young Canada's Book Week. Over 300 children came, dressed up as book characters, to see each other's costumes, the puppet show and films, and to hear the stories. When the party was over and it was time for the children to leave, the librarians faced somewhat the same problem as Moses in supervising the Exodus.

Last year we had *two* parties—one for the small children, at which Babar the Elephant, of picture-book fame, was the host, and a "Pre-Teen Popcorn Party" for the older children. To interest parents and teachers,



[Star Phoenix photos]

Children are quick to appreciate the fun of acting the roles of book friends.

there was a big International Book Fair, with displays of children's books from a number of countries.

This year plans are underway for an even bigger and better Young Canada's Book Week. It will be a great week for the children, and a great week for us.

But our extra activities don't stop at the end of Young Canada's Book Week. One of our regular events is a weekly story hour.

ONCE I had planned a program of thrilling cowboy yarns for Story Hour. But just before it was to begin, a little girl came up to me with her smaller brother by the hand and requested, "Please don't tell any exciting stories today, because if you do Frankie will wet his pants."

On another memorable occasion, when I was holding a story hour at one of our branch libraries, a little pigtailed girl brought her dachshund along — what the kids call a wiener dog. "His name is Wadsworth because he's a Longfellow," Pigtails informed me.

I was in the middle of telling a fairy tale when Pigtails sounded the alarm. "Wadsworth has escaped!" she screamed.

We looked out the front door, and there was Wadsworth, high-tailing across the street. It was thirty degrees below zero that day, but I didn't have time to grab my coat. I chased up the street after Wadsworth, my smock flapping in the wind.

In spite of Wadsworth's short legs, he had run three blocks before I finally caught up with him. Then I had the problem of carrying him back to the library. While a wiener dog is only half a dog high, he's *two* dogs long, and the only proper way to transport one is for two people to do it, tandem-style.

As I struggled, a policeman who had witnessed the incident, came up and offered me his coat. He took the dog, and I ran along behind, wearing his buffalo coat. When Pigtails, who had been watching the chase from the library steps, saw me hand over Wadsworth to the policeman, she thought her dog had been arrested, and began to sob hysterically.

"Gee," said the policeman, setting the dog down inside the door of the library, "I guess you librarians sometimes have as bad a time as policemen do."

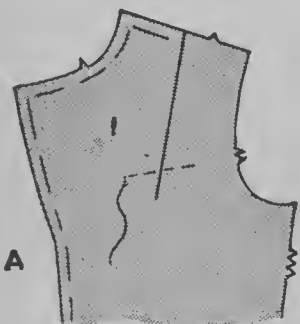
"Worse," I assured him fervently, staunching Pigtails' tears with a corner of my smock. "Far, far worse."

And library work is sometimes hectic. At the end of a busy Saturday, our nerves are twanging like zithers. But we forget all this when a freckle-faced boy tells us, "I sure liked that book you picked out for me. I didn't know reading could be such fun."

Then we realize that we're in one of the most exciting and rewarding of all the professions. And we know we'd rather be children's librarians than anything else in the world. V

Clip and Save Sewing Hints

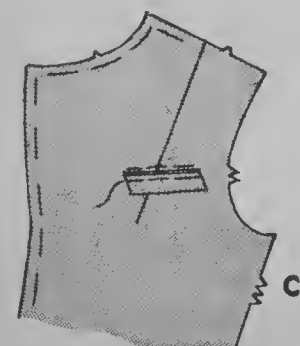
Welt Pockets



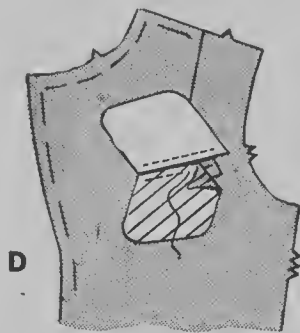
A. Mark position for pocket opening as shown.



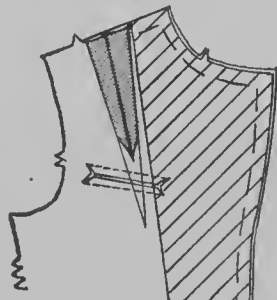
B. WELT—Cut a piece of fabric 1" longer than opening and twice the desired width plus $\frac{1}{2}$ ", shaped as shown. Fold in half lengthwise. Stitch ends. Trim seams. Turn and press.



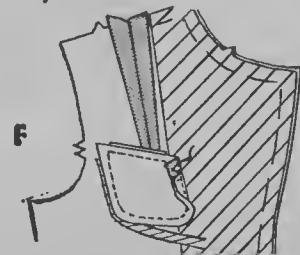
C. Baste welt to outside of garment, having raw edge along line of basting.



D. POCKET — Cut one piece of fabric and one of lining the desired depth and 1" longer than opening. Baste lining section over the welt, and fabric section above, with raw edges along line of marked basting. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edges, stopping upper stitching $\frac{1}{8}$ " short of each end opening.



E. Slash between stitchings. Clip diagonally to corners.



F. Turn pocket sections inside. Trim evenly. Stitch the sections together, catching in small triangles at ends.

Machine stitch or slip-stitch by hand ends of welt in position. V

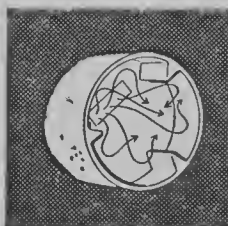
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Ken Jones, test kitchen chef for the B.C. Coast vegetable marketing board, displays variety in potato preparation.

The Humble Spud

by GWEN LESLIE

ARE potatoes fattening? According to Miss Laura Pepper, chief of the consumer section, Canada Department of Agriculture, this simply is not so. She was speaking as a guest panelist at a session of the third International Potato Conference held in Winnipeg in late August, and she quoted from a new publication prepared by her department: "It is a common fallacy that potatoes are fattening. Weight is gained only when the total amount of food eaten furnishes more calories than are used up in activity."

Miss Pepper commented on the food value of potatoes as compared to those foods which yield as many calories and many more and yet provide none of the vital nutrients which our bodies need if they are to be healthy. One medium potato, properly cooked, will supply nearly half our daily requirement of Vitamin C, considerable thiamine (called the happy vitamin), and several minerals including iron and phosphorus.

It's reassuring to know that those who are concerned with the growing, handling, marketing (at wholesale and retail levels) and quality of potatoes are sufficiently interested in the product to meet and discuss their aims and how these might best be achieved.

And did you catch the phrase "properly cooked?" This is one of the industry's problems. Several speakers referred to the "lowly potato." It's a term quite common among those who eat potatoes regularly, possibly because potatoes are a familiar food to most of us. There could be another reason, however, and it's the manner in which we rob potatoes of their rightful food value and gourmet charm by improper preparation.

Do

1. Bake, boil or steam potatoes in their jackets.
2. Prepare potatoes just before meal-time.
3. Cook in a small amount of boiling water and cover the pan.
4. Cook just until done and serve immediately.

Don't

1. Soak potatoes in water before cooking.
2. Drown potatoes in a large amount of water in the saucepan.
3. Overcook—this destroys flavor and food value.
4. Let potatoes wait to be eaten. Vitamins will disappear.

Observe these general rules if you would preserve the nutritional value in the potatoes you serve. To do full justice to this familiar food, explore the many different ways in which potatoes can be prepared and served. Allow them to decorate your dinner table.

Try some of Ken Jones' suggestions and others which follow, and perhaps you'll agree that the lowly potato need not accept its reputation as a humble spud.

Duchesse Potatoes

3 to 4 potatoes 1 egg yolk

Boil the potatoes until cooked, then drain. Mash or rice, to an even texture. Slightly cool, then fold or mix in the yolk of an egg. Put the mixture in a forcing bag and squeeze to shape spiral cones on a greased baking sheet. Bake at 375°F until golden brown, about 15 minutes.

VARIATIONS:

Croquettes may be made from the basic mixture above. Shape potato mixture in a cone, roll in beaten egg and bread crumbs. Fry in fat until brown.

Chester potatoes call for grated Cheddar cheese added to the basic mixture in an amount to suit your taste. Make scone shapes and roll in beaten egg and bread crumbs before frying in deep fat.

Potato nests provide a novel way for serving creamed mixtures or other vegetables. With the basic mixture in the forcing bag, form a flat round base. Make a cup by piping around the edge until you have a wall about 1½" high. Bake at 375°F until brown. Then remove to serving plate and fill as desired.

Saute Recipe

Steam or boil potatoes in their jackets. Remove skins when cooked and cut po-

tatoes in slices. Pan fry in butter until brown. There are many variations for this basic method.

Lyonnaise: Mix sauteed potatoes prepared above with cooked onions and sprinkle with chopped parsley.

Provencale: Saute potatoes with chopped garlic and parsley.

Forestiere: Dice raw potatoes and fry in deep fat. Pan fry mushrooms in butter. When both are cooked, mix together in frying pan and add chopped parsley.

Brettonne: Dice raw potatoes. Cook in consomme with onions, tomatoes and chopped garlic.

Savoyade: Slice raw onions and potatoes. Cook onions in a little butter. Cut 3 slices of bacon in small pieces and fry lightly. Arrange potatoes, onions and bacon in layers in a casserole, moisten with consomme and sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake at 350°F until potatoes are done.

Cheese Baked Potatoes

Baking potatoes

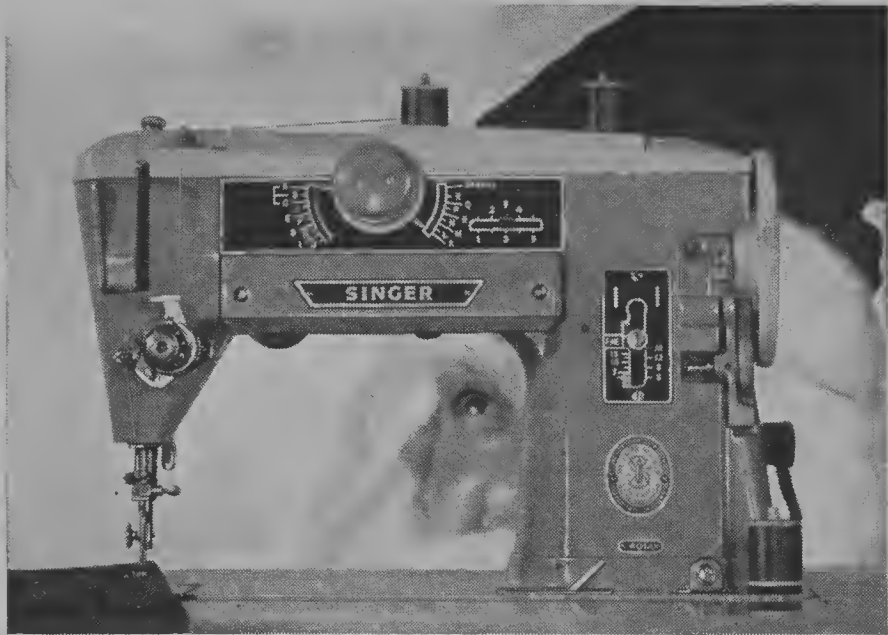
Scrub potatoes and dry thoroughly. If you prefer a soft skinned baked potato, grease the skin before baking. Prick skin with a fork to permit steam to escape during cooking, and prevent bursting. Split in halves lengthwise when baked. Remove pulp, add butter, seasoning, and milk or cream, if desired. Refill shells. Sprinkle with grated cheese and return to oven to brown.

Parmentier Soup

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 4 c. thinly sliced potatoes | 1¼ tsp. salt |
| 4 small onions, thinly sliced | ½ to ¼ tsp. pepper |
| ¼ c. chopped parsley | 2 c. milk (may be 1 c. milk, 1 c. cream) |
| ¼ c. celery leaves | Paprika (optional) |
| 2 c. boiling water | ½ c. grated cheese |

Peel potatoes, cut lengthwise into quarters, then slice thinly. Combine vegetables, water, salt and pepper in a large saucepan. Cover, bring to a boil, and cook until vegetables are tender, about 40 minutes. Add milk, cover and simmer 10 to 15 minutes longer. Sprinkle each serving with paprika or cheese if desired. Makes 6 servings.

(Please turn to page 68)



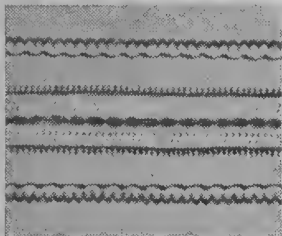
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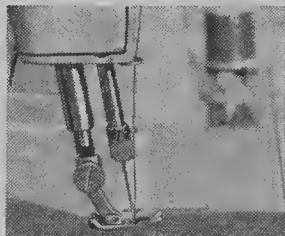
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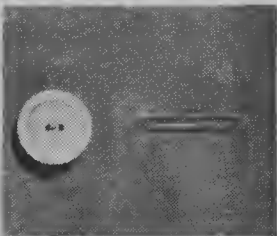
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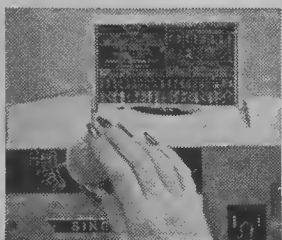
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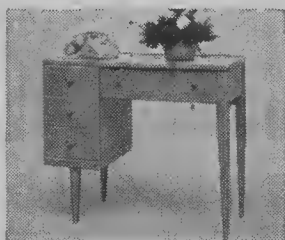
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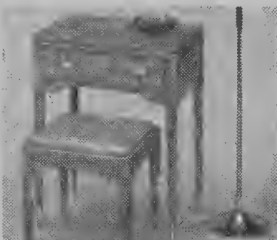
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Potato Fish Chowder

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 T. butter | ½ c. sliced carrots |
| ¾ c. thinly sliced onion | 2 c. boiling water |
| ½ c. diced celery | 1 tsp. salt |
| 2 c. diced raw potatoes | ¼ tsp. pepper |
| | 1 lb. fish fillets |
| | 2 c. milk |

Saute onion and celery in butter. Add potatoes, carrots, water and seasoning. Simmer until tender. Add fish cut in bite-size pieces, and cook 10 minutes. Add milk and reheat, but do not boil. Makes 6 servings.

Potato Beef Casserole

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 T. fat | Few grains pepper |
| ½ c. diced onion | ½ tsp. marjoram, |
| 2 c. cooked ground beef | optional |
| ½ c. consomme | 1 bay leaf, broken |
| ¼ c. tomato juice or meat drippings | in pieces |
| 1 tsp. salt | ¼ c. chopped sweet pickle |
| | 3 c. seasoned mashed potatoes |

Frying pan method: Saute onion in fat until transparent. Add remaining ingredients, except potatoes, and mix. Cover and cook over low heat about 10 minutes. Turn into a 6-cup casserole and top with mashed potatoes. Bake at 450°F (hot oven) until lightly browned, about 30 minutes. Makes 4 to 5 servings.

Oven method: Combine all except potatoes in a greased casserole dish and cook, covered, at 350°F (moderate oven) for 40 minutes. Top with potatoes and brown in oven. Makes 4 to 5 servings.

Golden Potato Doughnuts

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 3 c. flour | 1 c. sugar |
| 3½ tsp. baking powder | 1 c. warm mashed potatoes |
| ½ tsp. salt | 3 T. bacon fat |
| ½ tsp. nutmeg | ¼ c. milk |
| 2 eggs | Fat for frying |

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and nutmeg. Beat eggs; add sugar, potatoes, and bacon fat. Beat well. Stir in milk but do not beat. Add sifted dry ingredients and stir only until flour disappears. Chill dough in refrigerator.

Place half of dough on a floured cloth, pat out and sprinkle top lightly with flour. Roll ½" thick. Cut with doughnut cutter dipped in flour.

Fry doughnuts until golden brown in deep fat heated to 350°F. While doughnuts are frying, roll and cut the remaining dough. Roll cooked doughnuts in granulated or powdered sugar. Makes 2 dozen.

Chocolate Snowballs

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 3 T. hot mashed potatoes | Desiccated coconut |
| 2 tsp. vanilla or drops peppermint flavoring | 3 to 4 c. sifted icing sugar |
| | 4 oz. unsweetened chocolate |

Add 1 cup sifted icing sugar and flavoring to the hot mashed potatoes. Blend well. Add 2 cups more sifted icing sugar. You may find that more icing sugar is required to make the mixture stiff enough to knead. When the mixture begins to hold its shape well, form into small balls the size of marbles.

Melt the chocolate in the top of the double boiler over boiling water. Dip centers in melted chocolate and roll in desiccated coconut. V

* * *

Key to Abbreviations

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| tsp.—teaspoon | oz.—ounce |
| T.—tablespoon | lb.—pound |
| c.—cup | pt.—pint |
| pkg.—package | qt.—quart |

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9042

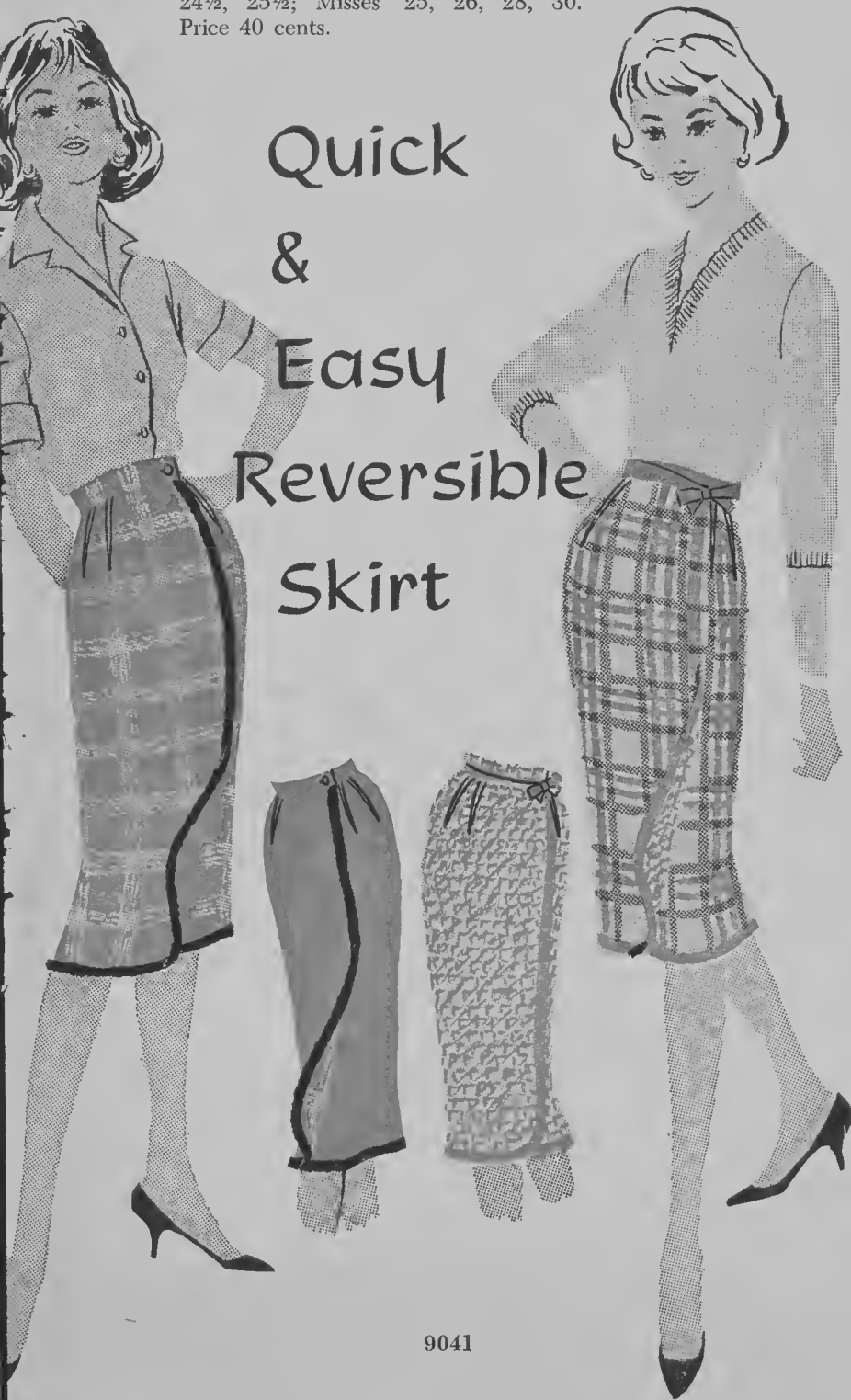


9065



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The Country Boy and Girl

Story Contest Winners

First Prize

White Pansy Smiles

"FLOWER show at school tomorrow," called Delmar. "I'm going to take the loveliest pansy from my garden." All the pansies raised their heads to listen.

"I know I'll be chosen," said Purple Pansy with a toss of her head. "My dress looks like a queen's dress."

"No, indeed! Delmar will select me," said Brown Pansy. "His mother had a dress like my pretty dress."

"My dress is like the blue in the flag," Blue Pansy proudly spread her petals.

"Oh, dear," sighed White Pansy. "My dress is so plain Delmar won't notice me."

The next morning rain fell on the pansy bed.

"My dress will be spoiled," pouted Purple Pansy. Brown Pansy drew her skirt around her till she looked old and faded. Blue Pansy began to cry and her tears fell with the rain.

Only White Pansy was happy. "How good this rain will taste to my thirsty roots," she thought. She forgot the flower show in her joy.

"Look at White Pansy's happy face!" said Delmar. "She can smile in the rain. She's my choice." And he ran proudly carrying her to school.

—by Vera Zin, age 10,
R.R. 3, Smithville, Ont.

but they needed air so they popped up.

"Oh, there you are," said Mrs. Dumpling.

She picked them up and put them in a basket.

"Now what shall we do?" wailed Benny Bean.

Patsy Potato said, "I guess we'll just have to bear it."

But at that moment do you know what was going on inside Mrs. Dumpling's head? She was thinking, dear me, Mrs. Plump doesn't like stew and the vegetables look sad. You'd think they didn't want to be made into stew. Well, I'll have meat loaf instead.

That evening Katie Cabbage and Lois Lettuce crept into the living room in time to hear Mrs. Dumpling say to her husband, "Well, I guess we'll send the vegetables to market."

When Lois and Katie heard this they hurried back and told the others the news.

"Mrs. Dumpling says we won't have to be made into stew. We can be sent to market."

When the others heard this they jumped up and started dancing and singing. Gabbie Garlic was the loudest of all.

—by Shirley Lunden,
age 10, Bonanza, Alta.

Third Prize

Buried Treasure

"OH, let's stop digging now," said Betty, "the ditch is deep enough!" Just then Mary's spade struck something hard.

"It's a box," said Betty, "maybe it's a treasure?"

"Don't be silly, it's probably just some old box." Still Mary couldn't help being a little excited herself. They dug around it and lifted it out. It was rusted with age. There was a lock on it but since it was rusted with age it broke easily. They lifted the lid. What a disappointment! The box was empty. Mary hit the bottom of the box.

"Wait a minute," said Betty, "the bottom moved when you hit it. Maybe there's a treasure in here yet."

They wiggled the bottom till it fell out. "All there is is an old piece of yellowed paper with some writing on it," exclaimed Mary.

The writing read:
*Behind a tree in the wildwood green,
A treasure lies that can be seen.
To you who finds me handle with care,
For a great treasure can be found there.*

*The tree has grown in a lizard shape,
Be careful not to bump or scrape.
Take two steps north and one step south,
And then you will come to a cave's big mouth.*

"Why, that's right near here," said Betty, "let's go tonight."

"Why tonight? Let's wait until tomorrow so Mom and Dad can come with us."

"Don't be silly, if we find the treasure by ourselves we will become famous and everyone will pay us to go treasure hunting for them."

Second Prize

The Mayor Takes Action

MRS. DUMPLING had the finest garden in the country. But things were not well that morning. Mayor Ollie Onion was holding a meeting and vegetables were gathered around him with angry faces. Mayor Onion cleared his throat.

"Ladies and gentlemen. We are gathered for an important reason. Mrs. Dumpling plans to make soup of us but we don't want to be made into soup. Have you any suggestions on what to do?"

Pop Parsnip called, "What can we do about it?"

"That's what I'd like to know," said Morley Marrow.

Gabbie Garlic stepped up on the platform and said, "Why all this excited talk? Why not sit down and think?"

All was quiet. Then Rita Rhubarb cried, "I have a plan."

"What is it?" called Clara Cauliflower and Billy Bean.

"Mrs. Plump is coming over tomorrow for stew dinner. And do you know what the stew will be made of? Us. Tomorrow we'll pull ourselves back under the ground. Then she won't find us," Rita said.

"A great idea," called Polly pumpkin.

"It won't work, it won't work," declared Gabbie.

Next morning when Mrs. Dumpling went to pick the vegetables not one was in sight. Oh dear, where have they gone, worried Mrs. Dumpling. Of course they were under the ground

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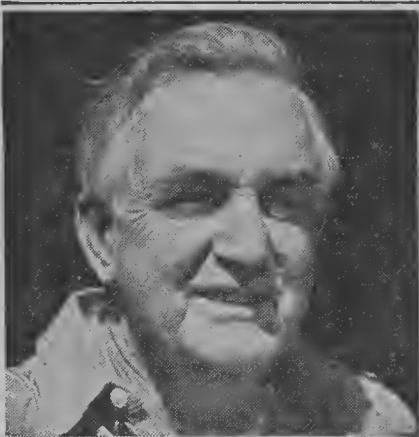
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Address.....

Finally Mary got it through her head that they would sneak out that night and find the treasure.

The forest was dark and spooky and they screamed at every noise. After they had been searching for hours they found the tree. They took two steps north and one step south and sure enough they came to a cave's big mouth. The cave was dark and gloomy, and when they spoke their own voices scared them. Then over in the corner they saw a solid gold chest. Mary lifted the lid and there lay a diamond-studded gold cross.

"Oh, what shall we do with it?"

Their question was soon answered for there lay another piece of yellow paper.

This one also had a verse on it:

*When you find me,
To the church you must go.
To give me to the pastor you know,
For in your church I would look quite grand.
Much better than money for castles or land.*

Now those same girls are grandmothers and every night by the fire-side they tell their grandchildren how they found buried treasure.

—by Catherine Jenkins, age 12,
R.R. 1, Box 28, Ponoka, Alta.

The Uninvited Visitor

by DOROTHY S. ANDERSON

WILHELMINA the witch aimed her broomstick toward Bobby's house. This year her job was to give the boys and girls at Bobby's party a good time.

Muddy, her black cat, crouched ahead of her on the broom handle. He swung his tail, which was black as a licorice stick, and purred through stiff, dark whiskers. "At last it's Halloween. I get bored when we're not working."

"Muddy," Wilhelmina bobbed her pointed black hat as she spoke, "I wish for once I were going to the party. I wish I was a real girl instead of a witch. I wish I could duck for apples. I'm sick of eating crabapples."

"Then who would give the boys and girls a good time?" asked Muddy.

"I don't think they like to be scared anyway," said Wilhelmina, flapping her black cape. "This year I'm going to the party as a girl and not as a witch."

"I don't think you should," said Muddy.

But Wilhelmina the witch circled around Bobby's house three times and then landed her broomstick by the back stairs.

Wilhelmina set the broomstick among kitchen brooms. Then she straightened her pointed cap and walked into Bobby's party.

All the boys and girls turned toward her.

"Who's that?" asked a girl in a dancer costume, who was running and twirling about the room.

"I think it's Jasper Jones," declared a boy in a pirate outfit, who swaggered about the room and told everyone how brave he was.

"No, it isn't," said a boy with a

mask. "I'm Jasper Jones." And he took off his mask to prove it.

"Well, maybe it's Cornelia Brinker," suggested a squeaky little voice behind a ferocious bear mask.

"It isn't," said the girl in the dancing costume. "That's me."

But Bobby interrupted the guessing and said, "Let's duck for apples."

"Oh goody," shrieked Wilhelmina. It was hard turning up her lips to smile when she was happy, the way the boys and girls did. But she tried to do it very well, for she didn't want anyone to guess she wasn't a real girl.

The dancer said, "Bobby, I thought the witch was going to come next."

"I guess she has," squeaked the voice behind the bear mask. He pointed a claw at Wilhelmina. Wilhelmina gasped.

Then she saw the pirate swaggering out, clanking his earrings. "Oh sure," said the pirate, "that's a girl dressed as a witch, but we mean a real witch."

"When will the real witch come?" asked all the boys and girls.

"I hope she will come," said Bobby. "I thought she'd be here by now. Maybe the airplanes got in her way."

AIRPLANES, indeed! thought Wilhelmina. As though any real witch couldn't steer her broomstick better than a pilot could steer his plane! Airplanes holding her up, indeed! She was so mad that when she bobbed for her apple, she forgot to remove her pointed hat and it got full of water. She didn't even catch herself an apple.

After awhile, the pirate said, "I guess the real witch was delayed all right."

"Why didn't she come?" asked the dancer.

"Probably the witch they sent to my house this year wasn't a very good witch," said Bobby.

Now Wilhelmina was really angry! She scooted over to the light switch and turned it off. All the boys and girls screamed.

Wilhelmina got on her broomstick, Muddy leapt in front of her, and then they went straight up into the sky.

When they were exactly 150 feet over Bobby's house, Wilhelmina pointed the broomstick around, and they zoomed downward toward the basement window—much better than any airplane could have done, Wilhelmina thought to herself. They zoomed in through the open window, and Wilhelmina put on her very worst witchy frown.

The dancing girl was poised on her toe, and she was so scared she spun around and around and around. The bear was so frightened, he got down on all fours and scurried off to a corner. The pirate, who had been bragging, hid behind the apple-ducking barrel. All the boys and girls screamed.

Wilhelmina zoomed by the apple barrel and picked herself an apple—with one hand.

Then she and Muddy zoomed out the window. If they'd listened outside they would have heard Bobby say: "That was the scariest witch we've had in a long time."

"Loook," said all the children. "That witch must have carried off the girl in the witch costume!!! She's gone!!! What a scary witch!!!"



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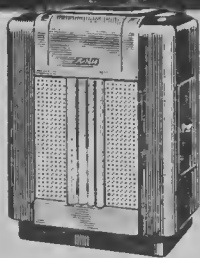
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Young People

"It's big," say
British girls

Canada Charms Visitors



Canada's vast open spaces captivated these girls from overseas during their recent visit. Jeanette Murray (l.) and Jean Elliott are shown as they looked over the buildings and corrals of the Bar U spread in Alberta's ranch lands.

TWO young visitors from Great Britain, touring the country during the past summer as guests of the Girls' Auxiliary of the Anglican Church, are willing to agree that Canada is a pretty hefty piece of real estate.

The girls, Jean Elliott of Godalming, Surrey, and Jeanette Murray of Glasgow, Scotland, landed in Quebec City July 9, and from there traveled to Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Edmonton, Jasper, Calgary and Banff. What impressed them most of all during the trip was Canada's infinite space.

"You know, I think this idea of space is catching," Jeanette laughed. "Already we're beginning to think of distance in Canadian terms. While returning from Jasper, we saw a sign reading 'Edmonton—66 miles', and I turned to Jean and said, 'we're nearly there.' Back home if we traveled 66

miles it was like going to the end of the world."

While staying in Calgary, the girls were taken on a tour of the nearby ranching country by Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hughes of High River. Mr. Hughes, a retired rancher well-known in the foothills area, took his visitors down through the valley of Pekisko Creek, which contains the Bar U and E.P. (Prince of Wales) ranches, and then on to the famous 7 U Brown ranch where the girls spent a full and interesting day.

Apart from the scenery, Jean Elliott was most impressed with our Canadian kitchens.

"I've never seen so many wonderful appliances," she said enthusiastically, "there can't be much work to keeping house in Canada."

She was especially interested in housekeeping because she plans to get married on her return to England this fall. V

A Gift to Make

by MARION ULLMARK

YOUR little brother or sister will really appreciate a jar of finger paint. Best of all you can make it right in the kitchen at home. Here's how:

Mix one-half cup cornstarch with three tablespoons of sugar. Put two cups of cold water in the top of a double boiler. Stir the cornstarch-sugar mixture into the water. Have water heating in the bottom part of the double boiler. When the water is bubbling, set the top of the double boiler in place. Stir constantly while cooling. Watch closely for the mixture will thicken suddenly and start to make lumps. When this happens, remove at once from the fire, and stir to remove the lumps. The mixture should be stiff enough to drop in blobs from the mixing spoon.

Let it cool, then divide into small paper cups or empty glass jars. Add a drop or two of food coloring or some tempera paint to each jar.

A package of shiny shelf paper cut in long lengths is fine for fingerpaint-

ing. Spread newspapers on the kitchen table, lay the strips of shelf paper on the newspaper padding, set out the jars of colored finger paint, and invite your little brother or sister out to the kitchen for an hour of painting fun. V

These Things Are Free

How glad I am these things are free,
October hues on the maple tree,
Wind-chased clouds in a bright blue sky,

Foam-tipped billows tossing high.
The silver dust of the Milky Way,
The laughter of a child at play,
The firm handclasp when old friends meet,

And hearts are filled with memories sweet.

A baby's cheek, so soft and fair,
With only a rose it can compare.
A rain-drenched, lilac-scented night,
Pale shadows, yellow candle light
Frost-silvered trees on a winter morn
Wee blushing blossoms, newly born.
Dear God, we lift our praise to Thee
That all these lovely things are free.

—DORA W. CAIRNS.

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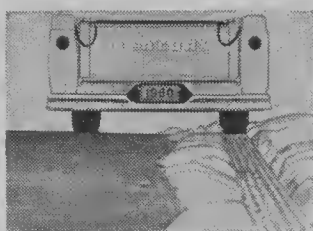
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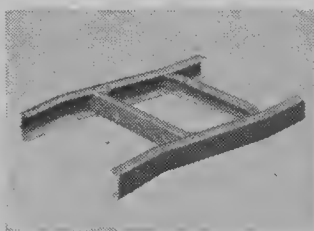
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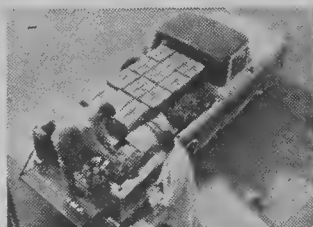
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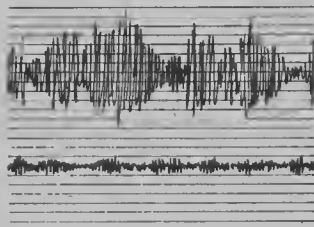
NEW STRONGER FRAMES: Wider, heavier crossmembers provide 23% greater rigidity on Light Duty models, adds to smooth ride.



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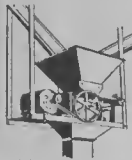


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Continued from page 13

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

Such co-operatives are examples of horizontal integration in the food or, say, feed marketing industries, inasmuch as they relieve farmers from performing the same tasks individually on their own, on a smaller scale and probably less efficiently. But they do not represent horizontal integration in the farm industry, because each member of the co-operative continues to operate his farm independently. How, then, do farmers' co-operatives compare with vertical integration? You may recall we have identified two basic features of vertical integration: First, that its separate components share their profits collectively, and secondly, that they buy and sell to each other without genuine bargaining or exploitation.

A marketing, and other farmers' co-operatives for that matter, are not profit-seeking enterprises. They are run to provide service to members, and what is good for the members as a group is also good for the co-operative. Any surpluses which accrue in the co-operative as a result of its operation are in the end redistributed to members. We can say, therefore, that co-operatives have no incentive in exploiting their members, or in bargaining with them for the co-operatives' own good. Farmers face their co-operatives much in the same way that one establishment of a vertically integrated organization faces another. This is a point of resemblance.

However, while we can say that the gain or loss of any establishment under integration is the gain or loss of all the others, this is not quite true about the members of a marketing or processing co-operative. Each farmer continues to be concerned about his own personal income even after he has joined a co-operative. The redistribution of co-operatives' surpluses is not left to the discretion of a "central office," but is rather permanently set on the basis of *patronage*. We can say that each member has a distinct and identifiable share in the co-operative surplus. Unlike vertical integration, farmers' co-operatives therefore serve more than a single interest, and so their control becomes a more complex matter than the control of integrated establishments. We shall have to elaborate on this matter later on.

BEARING in mind the distinctions which we have drawn between vertical integration, contracting and co-operation, *how prevalent is vertical integration in North American agriculture?*

Vertical integration has occurred in North American agriculture where canneries have taken to raising their own vegetables and fruits, and where packers have taken to raising their own livestock, etc. Some farmers have integrated forward, running their own dairies, or marketing their own eggs. Yet when people speak of the menacing trend of vertical integration they often have in mind contractual arrangements, which are by far the more prevalent and fast expanding practice.

While we commonly regard contractual arrangements in milk market-

ing or in the production of sugar beets and other industrial crops as a matter of course, we have become alarmed about the sweeping expansion of such practices in the broiler industry and their rather inch-by-inch progress in other livestock enterprises. Such contracts, varying all the way from the purchase of feed on credit under prescribed terms to the finishing of animals on behalf of packers on a per unit basis, are often regarded as forerunners of "complete" integration, or as a prelude to the "dispossession" of farmers.

It is, however, important to note that a company can attain through contracting some of the basic objectives that it can attain by vertical integration. In particular contracting can help to prevent sluggishness or maladjustment in the complementary industry. It can even help a company to strengthen its own competitive position, by gaining greater control over its supplies, or its marketing outlets.

WE have read much about objectives of companies in seeking contracts with farmers. They want more regular supplies to keep their plants more fully employed, or to simplify their management problems. They want to have materials of a uniform quality, again, to simplify their operation, or, as a strategy, to excel their competitors. In the highly concentrated industries where a few giant companies operate, each may even want to obtain a larger share of the supplies flowing from farms.

Feed manufacturers possibly seek contracts in order to encourage farmers to use more concentrates, and to develop those animal enterprises which consume more processed feeds. Some of the contractual arrangements are the result of acute, though at times latent or suppressed, competition among the non-farming companies; some are merely the result of the companies' urge to grow. Those objectives could obviously be attained by vertical integration. But would they? There seem to be several factors which discourage non-farming companies from really integrating farm operations.

First, agriculture is still in what we can call a "depressed state." That is to say, its committed capital and labor, on the whole, earn less over time than they could earn in other industries. As a result, food retailers and processors are probably better off buying from farmers (under contracts, if necessary), than committing their own resources to farm production. Secondly, in the case of some farm contracts the urge to integrate on the part of the non-farming companies is only of a *temporary* nature, something like pump-priming, such as where they want farmers to expand their feed-consuming enterprises, or to adopt mass production techniques and practices of quality control. Thirdly, many companies are interested only in a particular agricultural commodity which must be produced in conjunction with other farm products (like sugar beets), so that by in-

tegration they will become involved in activities in which they are not really interested. There are still other factors likely to discourage the integration of agriculture, such as the huge amount of capital which will be necessary to "dispossess" farmers, and the public resentment which a trend in that direction may arouse.

How does this argument of contracting versus integration concern farmers' co-operatives?

This obviously is an important question, about which there seem to have been some misunderstandings in the past. It has often been quite resolutely asserted that co-operatives can help farmers to avert the danger of being dispossessed through vertical integration. Had the danger of dispossession been imminent, this would have been a formidable task, because it would have meant taking over a major share of the food processing and retailing industries, or else establishing close to a full control over the disposal of farm products. As things seem to stand, however, that danger is not quite so imminent, so that on account of it alone farmers' co-operatives apparently do not face a new pressing need for such attainments.

Co-operation is obviously not merely a business strategy. For many people it has been a philosophy or ideology concerning the economic efforts of society. Yet its performance as an economic strategy is extremely important. Its traditional functions have been (a) to overcome backwardness and inefficiency in complementary stages of production, and (b) to counteract monopolistic exploitation and abuse by powerful buyers and sellers. These tasks, particularly the protective one, are just as important today as they were in the past. Yet it is worth indicating that the accelerated trend toward contracting does not in itself necessarily call for a more drastic employment of co-operation as an anti-monopoly weapon. What I mean to say is that contractual arrangements do not of necessity expose farmers to exploitation. They would have universally weakened the position of farmers if they were to cause greater economic concentration within the food industries. But in effect they may not influence the extent of competition, or rivalry, within that industry. They more likely reflect such competition, as we have seen, than suppress it.

Food chain stores, meat packers, etc., have to bid among themselves for contracts in much the same way that they bid for the farm produce in the open market, except that contracting does not allow an equally effective transmission of information as the open market does. This leaves more room for abuse, which can partly be overcome by organized activity on the part of farmers or government. (Farmers or the non-farming companies may, for instance, be induced to report contract prices to a central agency. Farmers' co-operatives can obviously play an important role here by disseminating information.) If over time contracts prove to be, as a rule, more than favorable to the non-farming parties, prices in the *open market* would probably be found to be equally unfavorable to farmers. This is likely to be true so long as farmers

are not legally compelled to enter contracts.

I HAVE just tried to show that contractual arrangements as such do not necessarily call for an immediate protection against exploitation (even though they make it more difficult to obtain full information about prevailing prices). *Does this suggest then that the spread of contractual arrangements gives rise to major problems?*

The spread of contractual arrangements does indeed give rise to major problems, one of which particularly concerns the practices of co-operatives. There, in fact, is where the new challenge to co-operatives seems to lie.

Agriculture, because it consists of a multitude of small operators, has traditionally faced a problem which I would like to call the "paradox of prosperity." If an individual farmer wants to be more prosperous, he tries to increase his output, or his scale of operation. If all farmers do it, they will find themselves in the end *less* prosperous than they originally were, because the growth of output depresses farm prices quite rapidly.

Contracting for some farmers appears as the road to prosperity. It helps them to obtain more capital, to expand their output and produce more efficiently. When this occurs on a sufficiently large scale, farm prices are depressed. But the operator under a contract may even then still find himself better off, or at least better off than his neighbor, because the additional capital and the technical advice which he receives under the contract help him to reduce costs per unit of output. (Such expansion can, of course, take place also without contracts, except that contracts tend to accelerate it.)

As contractual arrangements continually spread, many farmers feel an ever increasing pressure (or "squeeze") upon their income. Their farm labor and equipment to some extent become what economists call redundant resources; efficiency in farming increases so much, that the national food basket can be supplied with less resources. Under such a "squeeze" some farmers continually try to become more efficient while others seek their way into other industries. Contracting in this fashion helps agriculture to undergo a process of economic "concentration," or horizontal integration.

IT has been suggested that the plight of the inefficiently small producers can be averted if they pool their resources on a co-operative basis into large scale enterprises. (Some small farmers are indeed more efficient than others, but farms can be just too small to withstand this "squeeze.")

This assertion again conceals some misunderstanding. As farm prices tend to fall rapidly, the pooling of resources as such cannot help to avert redundancy of farm labor and capital. If it helps the small inefficient farmer to produce on a bigger scale more cheaply, it also depresses farm prices, and some producers will again find their incomes badly "squeezed." What co-operative pooling of resources in farming can do is to give the small producers a good start to compete for efficiency with the larger producers. If a co-operative pool of crop or livestock producers proves more efficient than an individual farm of a similar

size, the small producer may not after all be the one most badly hurt by redundancy. Such co-operation, however, rather than combating redundancy serves as protection against one's neighbor within the industry. (All this analysis, I might add, is valid if we assume that the demand for agricultural products increases annually only by a small pace.)

FINALLY, I come to what appears to be the new challenge to traditional farmers' co-operatives, or what I should perhaps more precisely call a challenge to traditional co-operative practices. It is related to the question of control.

Co-operatives usually operate on the principle of "one member one vote." No single member alone can control the co-operative, no matter how big is his proportional share of the co-operative's turnover. Individual members control their co-operative essentially through the majority of votes.

Now, the idea of co-operation was originally conceived in defense of the

small man, such as the individual consumer or the small producer who were exposed to exploitation by relatively powerful businesses. The ranks of the would-be-members consisted of many individuals, each of whom producing or consuming only a very small portion of the volume of goods sold or bought by the whole group. When industries consist of many small producers we call them "atomistic." In an atomistic industry the individual producer, by virtue of his small portion of the market, can hardly influence the market price or the sales of others if he decides to produce more, or less, than before. Under such conditions, therefore, competition within the industry is not very acute. With some simplification we can say that there is room for everybody in the market. As a result, producers in an atomistic industry are more concerned about possible exploitation and abuse by powerful businesses in other industries than about business decisions of each other. We may further say that in an atomistic industry the common

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interest of protection against exploitation outweighs the *conflicting interests* resulting from competition. Under such conditions individual producers have great encouragement to organize co-operatives, and to adopt a rule of open membership, which, besides its social and moral implications, greatly strengthens the co-operative as an anti-monopoly weapon.

HOWEVER, when, because of a technological and economic change, many producers leave the industry while others continually become larger, the position of every individual operator greatly changes.

Each of them now may affect the prosperity of the others by deciding to sell more. A sense of rivalry develops in the industry, and also within the co-operative. Majority decisions within the co-operative reflect more a *compromise* of interests than a genuinely *common* interest.

A milk marketing co-operative, for instance, which is a major factor in a local milk market, may have to allocate quotas to its members when their numbers decline. Under such circumstances an attempt by one member to increase his sales will likely antagonize the other members. They would

also become reluctant to accept new members and may tend to desert the practice of open membership. Such co-operatives have to operate very much like a cartel, namely an association of companies for the purpose of restricting competition. Like a cartel, a closed co-operative can always be in an explosive state. Yet, a closed co-operative would differ from a cartel in two respects: First, if it maintains the rule of "one member one vote," the assignment of quotas to members is not subject to bargaining and intimidation, because the influence of each member upon the management of the

co-operative is limited to his single voice, no matter how powerful he is financially. (Members may, of course, try to apply pressure on the co-operative by threatening to operate outside it.) Secondly, so long as it adheres to the co-operative code of business conduct, a closed co-operative which dominates its market will not use its powerful position to obtain unfair prices from customers, although we must recognize that it is very hard to determine what is a fair price.

It therefore follows that while in "atomistic" markets the principles of co-operation are broadly commensurate with the economic interests of all members, in "concentrated" markets those principles may inhibit members from pursuing their economic interests to the extreme. For this reason many people would like to see the co-operative spirit extensively cultivated even after agriculture, too, has undergone a radical process of economic "concentration."



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What's Happening

(Continued from page 5)

his flock, indicating separately those marketed through retail outlets and those marketed through registered grading stations.

- Register with the Department's Data Processing Unit at Ottawa for participation in the deficiency payment program, and at least once a month supply the unit with a statement showing the volume of Grade A Large and Grade A Extra Large eggs delivered to retail stores. Vouchers from the retail stores must accompany the statement.

HOG CARCASS GRADES REVISED

The Canada Department of Agriculture has announced that effective October 5, a revised set of hog carcass grades has been introduced with a view to further improving the quality of Canadian hogs and pork products.

Former grades and classes—A, B₁, B₂, B₃, C and D — are replaced by grades A, B, C and D.

The former weight range for grade A — 140 to 170 lb.—is widened to 135 to 170 lb. Maximum back fat in Grade A is unchanged for the heavier carcasses in the grade, but reduced in the lighter weights.

The three former classes in the B grade included weight ranges from 125 to 185 lb. This is narrowed in the new Grade B to 125 to 180 lb. with no subdivisions. There is a slight reduction in the maximum fat allowance for Grade B.

The former weight range for Grade C of 120 to 185 lb. is changed to 125 to 180 lb. to match Grade B.

The Federal Government has paid a quality premium of \$2.00 per head on Grade A hogs and \$1.00 per head on Grade B₁. These premiums will be retained for the present, except that with the grade changes on October 5, there would be \$2.00 on A Grade and \$1.00 on B Grade. Starting in the latter part of 1960, the Government proposes to devote the quality premium only to A Grade.

CANADA SENDS OFFICIALS ON TOUR

A group of senior Canada Department officials have just completed a 2-week tour of sections of the United States to examine and report on the U.S. rural development program.

The tour stems from a recommendation of the special Senate Committee on Land Use, which was concerned with the problems of the low-income farmer in Canada.

The group was headed by Dr. J. F. Booth, director of the economics division. He was accompanied by: R. A. Stutt, specialist in land economics who has been technical consultant to the Senate Committee; A. E. Barrett, assistant to the director-general of the Research Branch; and S. F. Shields, regional director of P.F.R.A., Swift Current, who is in charge of resettlement work for that organization.

Continued from page 16

THE TROUBLE WITH CALVES

seems a shame to feed and pet him when very soon he would be veal upon someone's table. But there—Blaze shouldn't have been born a bull.

Minnie and Lucky, the next two soon learned to drink from the bucket. I don't know why I called her Minnie, except that she reminded me of a great aunt I remembered as a child who, when she came to stay with us, complained about everything. This calf was just the same. She kept up a sort of running commentary of complaint just like Aunt Minnie.

Lucky—well, she just was. She was good-tempered, well-mannered and handsome, quite my favorite of all. I could see her as a docile and handsome dairy cow breaking the milk record and bearing many handsome calves. In fact, leading a long and useful life.

Last but not least was Meanie—and wasn't she mean. She wasn't noisy like Blaze or continually complaining like Minnie, but there wasn't a spiteful trick she didn't know. If there was a ruckus among the calves I could be perfectly sure that Meanie was at the bottom of it. She waited till my back was turned, then butted me in the behind. She wouldn't learn to drink out of the bucket for a long time. She just tried to suck my fingers up her throat. Or she got her nose right into the bucket, took a deep breath, lifted her head and blew the wretched stuff all over me. Or else she put her nose

under the bucket, heaved up and butted it all over me.

She was a little devil, but in the end I got wise to her. I decided she must have been neglected by her mother. She certainly was a problem calf. However, she was weaned at

last and followed the others into the fields when spring came.

I was sorry to see them go but, as the Boss said farmer-like, it's no good being sentimental over farm animals.

"You can take on some more next year," he assured me.

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 8)

in the last 6 months, and with the supplies of corn building up (in the United States) it will not be surprising to see \$1 corn and 12¢ pork there in the not too distant future," Mr. Jamieson said.

He made these additional points about the meeting:

- The level of deficiency payment paid on eligible hogs marketed by each farmer would be the same to all farmers across Canada, regardless of the price received by the individual farmer for his hogs in the open market. This level would be based on the difference between the average of prices paid on the five major Canadian markets, calculated on an annual basis, and the support level set by the Government under the Act.

- Regarding quota levels, Mr. Jamieson reported that the majority of the 14 farm representatives at the meeting voted for a maximum quota on which deficiency payments would be paid of 100 hogs per year for any one producer. "Certainly a quota set this low," Mr. Jamieson felt, "would discriminate against and actually penalize the efficient farmer who has hog production as one of his major enterprises."

- Deficiency payments would be made only on Grade A and B₁ hogs.

- Farmers would be sent an application through the mail for completion and return to Ottawa. They would be issued a registration number to be used as a means of keeping a record of their sales.

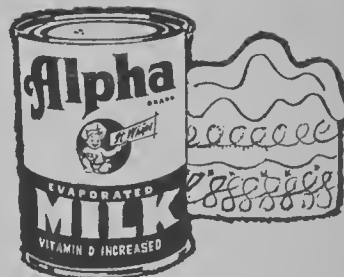
- If the method aroused protest from the U.S., it was suggested that the Government might put an export tax on all sales of pork to the U.S.

- No date for the implementation of the plan was announced, although January 1 was mentioned as a possibility.

IFUC MEET WITH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council presented a brief to Agriculture Minister Harkness early in September, in which it proposed an agricultural stabilization program to assist farmers by guaranteeing them prices for a limited quantity of their production, including a fair return on labor and investment as promised in the Agricultural Stabilization Act. Such prices, the IFUC said, should be provided through a combination of support prices and deficiency payments, with price averages to be calculated

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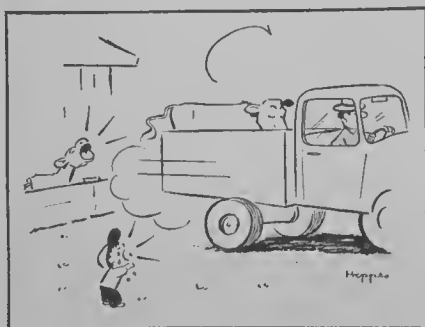
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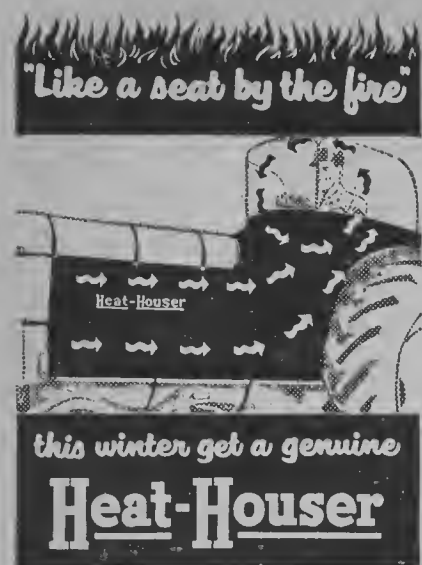
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MEN PAST 40

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culated on a regional basis and payments to be made quarterly.

In addition, the IFUC advocated the establishment of a food surplus disposal program to utilize all the food our farms are capable of producing, and to raise the nutritional standards of the world's population.

The brief also raised this question: "Will the Agricultural Stabilization Act be used for the declared intent of providing farmers with a fair share of the national income, or as a means of cutting back production of farm commodities without having regard to the consequences for farmers and their families?"

Referring to Government plans to change price supports for hogs and eggs from the present method of offers-to-purchase in the market to one of deficiency payments, the brief pointed out that any price support, if it is to fulfill the purpose of the Stabilization Act, must establish a fair relationship between prices received by farmers and the costs of the goods and services they have to buy. ✓

SFU REPRESENTED AT HOG MEETING

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union president, A. P. Gleave, attended a meeting in Ottawa which was called by the chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization Board to discuss the implementation of a program of deficiency payments on hogs.

On his return to Saskatoon he reported that, based on information he had received while in Ottawa, it was obvious the present agricultural price support program of government purchases in the market at a stated price is breaking down. Mr. Gleave said that the quantities of pork the Government has in storage are taxing storage facilities to the limit and may bring about a situation where a large part of the funds used to support prices will go to paying storage costs and, therefore, will not actually benefit the farmer.

Mr. Gleave was of the opinion that "through a deficiency payment program we may hope to avoid excessive storage costs and channel the benefits of a support program directly into the pocket of the producer, an important factor in preserving the family farm." ✓

WANT POWER A PUBLIC UTILITY

Three Alberta rural farm groups and the Federation of Labor joined together to make a single submission to the Government of Alberta on the question of the electric power. The delegation was led by Mr. Henry Young, of Millet, chairman of the power committee of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. The main point of the submission was to request the Alberta Government to make the electric power industry in the province a public utility, to be operated by a Government Power Commission. The brief argued that only by taking such a step would the best interests of all the people be served.

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture and the Union of Rural Electrification Associations were represented in the delegation, as well as the FUA and the Alberta Federation of Labor. ✓



Rural Route Letter

Hi Folks:

In school we used to hear that "a whole is equal to the sum of its parts," but believe me, if a machine or gadget breaks down nowadays you either dig up the sum of a new one or you're left with the hole where the part used to be.

Take our propane water heater for instance. It's one of those automatic, insulated white enamel affairs which delight the eye and confound the pocketbook. When she started running water all over the place last week I took 'er apart and found a sizeable split in one of the seams. Seeing the cover, insulation and burner were still like new, I figured all I had to do was buy another galvanized tank, which just goes to show you how innocent a guy can get living out here.

No matter who I went to in town, it was the same story, "I'm sorry, Pete, but we only sell those as a complete unit," or "the owner of the company who made those shot himself about a year ago, and they've gone out of business. If you're looking for a new one now, we can . . ."

Sure they can, and the new one will be bigger, cost more money and be full of complicated new parts you can't get replacements for. They change models on everything from diesel locomotives to soap dishes about every 6 months.

That's the way it was the time I tried to get a pitman bearing and bushing for my mower.

"Sure, just a minute," the dealer said cheerfully, and he began to rummage around behind the counter. My heart started to pound with excitement. I figured I was really home this time. Then he turned suddenly.

"What model did you say?"

"94B," I told him.

His face fell. I could see he was really broken up about this. "I thought you said 94E," he said. "You see, last month we got word they were going to discontinue the 94B in favor of the E, which has a shaft that's just a tiny bit smaller. Cuts down on the weight, you know."

I think it was the kitchen tap that made me maddest of all. One day the steady drip-drip decided to become a dribble and Sara said if I didn't stop the racket she'd go clear out of her mind.

"Just needs a new washer," I explained, getting my pipe wrench out. "I guess we can afford a washer at five for a dime."

On the way out from town, the plumber filled me in on these special new taps I have.

"They don't use washers anymore," he said. "There's a little metal spindle built into these models. Lucky for you I had a new tap in the shop."

I thought about shooting him, but they tell me it's going to be some job to locate a firing pin to fit my shotgun.

Yours,

PETE WILLIAMS.

The Tillers

by JIM ZILVERBERG

